10/23/87 588 95

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 10 OCT. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jul '87	Aug '87
Labor Force	247,243	247,599
Employment	230,010	231,409
Unemployment	17,233	16,190
Rate (Raw)	7.0	6.5
Rate (S.A.)	7.5	7.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.35	$14.08
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.8	42.6
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.0	6.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.33	$12.42
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.3	43.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	340.8	342.7
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.9	+4.3

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— Good News for Wyoming's Lumber Industry
— Banking Performance in Wyoming
— Wyoming Bankruptcies Climb

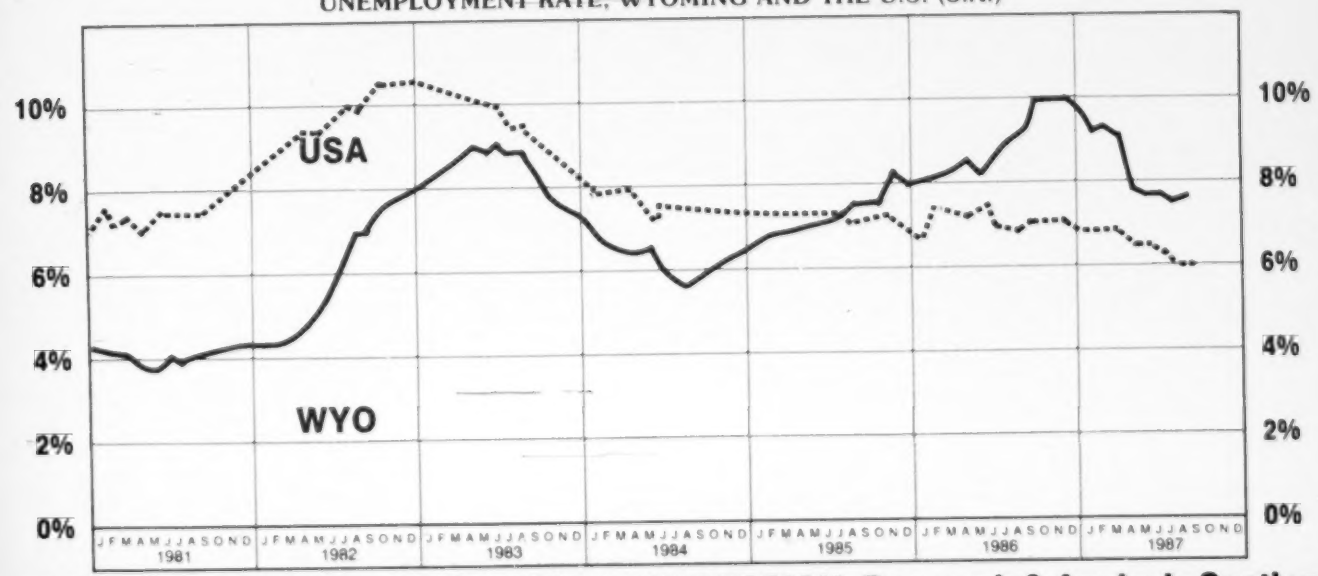
NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT 6.0 PERCENT

Nationally, improved economic conditions continued during the third quarter of 1987 as the seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate remained at 6.0 percent in August, the same as July, and down from the 6.8 percent of last year. The July and August rate was the lowest since December of 1979. The number of unemployed in August, over 7.2 million, was down 836,000 over-the-year. This was the lowest number of jobseekers since March of 1980.

The average duration of unemployment in August was 14.3 weeks, down considerably from 15.6 weeks a year ago.

Year-to-year comparisons of employment indicated that the number of workers was at a record high 113.1 million, an annual gain of 3.0 million, a 2.7 percent increase.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Almost half of this annual gain, 1.4 million, occurred among adult women. Adult white women had the lowest unemployment in August, 4.4 percent, followed by adult white men at 4.5 percent. Black male teenagers posted the highest unemployment at 32.6 percent.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT TWO YEAR LOW

In August, Wyoming's unemployment rate continued to drop for the sixth consecutive month, down to 6.5 percent seasonally unadjusted, the lowest rate recorded since the fall of 1985. The August rate compares to the July rate of 7.0 percent and the year ago rate of 7.6 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, statewide August unemployment stood at 7.8 percent, up a bit from the July rate of 7.5 percent, and down over one percent from the 9.1 percent of a year ago.

Wyoming's civilian labor force in August remained about the same as in July and continued to decline by almost 7,500, or 2.9 percent, from August, 1986. The number of workers, total employment, in August statewide was up by about 1,400 over-the-month indicating a seasonal increase in hiring. Monthly employment gains were posted in manufacturing, primarily lumber & wood products, and mining in the oil & gas service sector. Over-the-year, however, only manufacturing indicated an employment gain in lumber & wood products. All other major industries indicated employment declines with the exception of mining and services which remained at year ago levels.

AREA TRENDS

Around Wyoming in August, eighteen counties indicated annual declines in their labor force. Campbell County suffered the greatest annual labor force loss, 12.9 percent, while Teton County continued with the highest growth rate, 5.3 percent.

Natrona County had the largest number of jobseekers, almost 2,700, and an unemployment rate of 8.3 percent, down sharply from the 10.8 percent of last year. Laramie County followed with a jobless number of almost 1,900 but unemployment, at 5.3 percent, continued below the statewide level.

The lowest unemployment in the state was enjoyed by Teton and Albany counties with rates of 2.0 and 3.5 percent. August is the peak of the tourist season for the Jackson, Wyoming area while Albany County, on the other hand, has an economy buffered by the large numbers of governmental employees, almost 40 percent of the employed labor force.

OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked twelfth highest in the nation, along with Tennessee and Washington, in July, 1987. In the states contiguous to Wyoming only Idaho and Colorado had higher unemployment. Louisiana again had the highest unemployment at 10.7 percent and New Hampshire and Massachusetts were the lowest at 2.6 percent.

GOOD NEWS FOR WYOMING'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

According to information presented in the Western Wood Products Association's *1986 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry*, Wyoming saw a substantial increase in lumber production for 1986. The state's lumber production totalled 239 million board feet (MBF) in 1986, up from the 182 MBF recorded in 1985. The state saw its' lowest production in recent years in 1982, a sparse 135 MBF.

The estimated wholesale value of the lumber produced in Wyoming in 1986 was $59.4 million a 32.9 percent increase over 1985. For 1982 the estimated value of lumber produced was $29.5 million.

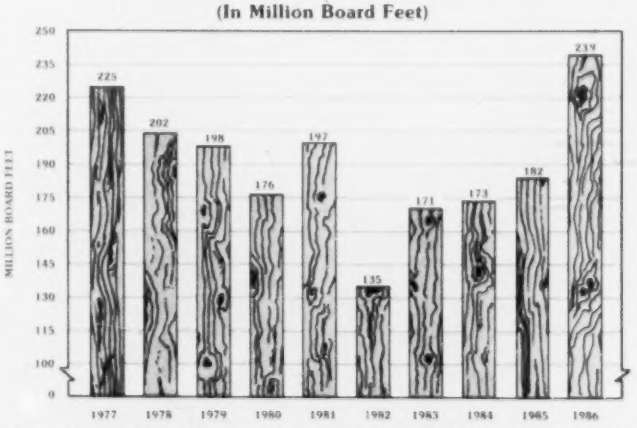
During 1986 the Wyoming forest products industry saw employment increasing, adding 95 new jobs. Logging camps and contractors added 39 new workers, while sawmills and planing mills added 97. The remaining "all other" group lost 41 workers.

Most of Wyoming's lumber is sold to markets in the Midwest or to parts of the south central United States. Lodgepole pine accounts for the lion's share of the lumber cut, 60.5 percent, while ponderosa pine accounts for another 26.7 percent.

Albany, Converse, Crook, Platte, and Weston counties as a group, saw their lumber production decline from 76 MBF in 1985 to 67 MBF in 1986. The Carbon, Hot Springs, Johnson, Park, and Sheridan County group saw an increase in their lumber production from 37 MBF to 89 MBF. The group of Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette, and Uinta counties also saw an increase from 69 MBF to 83 MBF.

The accompanying graph shows the annual production of lumber in Wyoming from 1977 through 1986.

WYOMING LUMBER PRODUCTION
1977-1986
(In Million Board Feet)



Source: Western Wood Products Association, *1986 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry*

Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis Section, September, 1987.

BANKING PERFORMANCE IN WYOMING

A recent article in the *Economic Review* from the Federal Reserve Board in Kansas City, discussed what is happening to

banks in the Tenth District. The District includes Wyoming, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and New Mexico. According to the article, "Banking Performance in Tenth District States," banking in the Cowboy state continued to be hurt in 1986 by the severe recession in energy and mining.

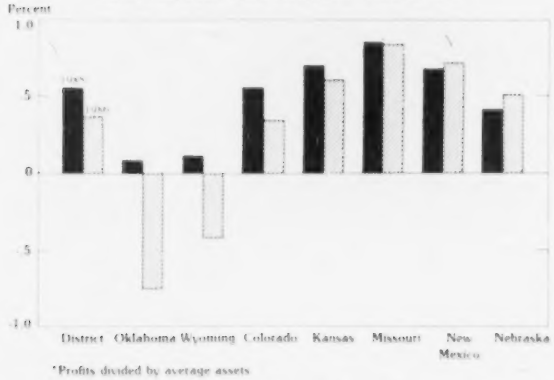
At the end of 1986, 9.5 percent of the loans at Wyoming banks were non-performing. This delinquency rate was the highest in the district, reflecting slower than average repayment of real estate loans and commercial and industrial loans.

Wyoming banks had the second largest decline in return on assets (ROA - profits divided by average assets) in 1986. During the year, seven of the state's 110 banks failed, and no new banks were started.

Most Wyoming banks saw both assets and the number of new loans declining. No banks in Wyoming fell in the large size group in 1986. Medium-size banks suffered somewhat larger decline in profitability than small banks, further widening the gap between the two size groups. As a result the average ROA for the state was -0.4 percent in 1986, well below the district average of 0.37 percent.

For the fourth year in a row, 1986 represents a decline in the profitability of Wyoming banks. Continuing low prices for oil will obviously hurt many banks in Wyoming, both by increasing their direct losses on energy loans and by depressing local economies.

RETURN ON ASSETS AT BANKS IN TENTH DISTRICT STATES*



*Profits divided by average assets

Reprinted from: Economic Review, Federal Reserve Board of Kansas City, July/August, 1987.

WYOMING BANKRUPTCIES CLIMB

Bankruptcies in Wyoming continued to climb during 1986 as more individuals, couples, and businesses sought protection. In 1986, a total of 1,481 bankruptcies were filed, an increase of 341 over 1985. Estimates based on the first eight months of 1987 show Wyoming's bankruptcies climbing to 1,587 by year's end.

As would be expected, the counties hardest hit include areas of the state where mining is the dominant industry. Natrona County had the greatest number of bankruptcies with 274. Carbon County had the highest bankruptcy rate with 47.9 bankruptcies per 10,000 population.

Other counties besieged with increasing bankruptcies include: Converse, with 60 bankruptcies and a rate of 43.2; and Campbell, with 157 bankruptcies and a rate of 42.8. Even Laramie County, whose rate in the past has been lower than the statewide average, saw bankruptcies increasing to 239 and a rate of 31.8. The statewide rate was 31.4.

WYOMING COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES ALSO MONTHLY BANKRUPTCY AVERAGE AND BANKRUPTCY RATE SEPTEMBER 1986 to AUGUST 1987

	TOTAL FOR YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL	MONTHLY AVERAGE	RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION (1986 CENSUS) (ESTIMATE)
STATEWIDE	1,592	100.0	133	31.4
NATRONA	274	17.2	23	38.6
LARAMIE	239	15.0	20	31.8
CAMPBELL	157	9.9	13	42.8
SWEETWATER	111	7.0	9	23.6
CARBON	93	5.8	8	47.9
FREMONT	90	5.6	8	25.5
ALBANY	77	4.8	6	26.2
PARK	77	4.8	6	30.9
UINTA	61	3.8	5	28.6
CONVERSE	60	3.8	5	43.2
SHERIDAN	54	3.4	5	20.8
LINCOLN	42	2.6	4	26.9
GOSHEN	32	2.0	3	25.4
WASHAKIE	28	1.8	2	28.0
BIG HORN	27	1.7	2	22.0
PLATTE	24	1.5	2	24.2
WESTON	21	1.3	2	26.6
JOHNSON	20	1.3	2	29.0
TETON	20	1.3	2	18.5
HOT SPRINGS	18	1.1	2	29.5
CROOK	17	1.1	1	28.3
SUBLETTE	8	0.5	1	12.7
NIOBRARA	6	0.4	**	19.4
OUT OF STATE	36	23	3	N.A.

** Less than 1

Prepared by: WESC, Research and Analysis with information provided by the U.S. Census and the Collection Center, and affiliation of the Credit Bureau & Transunion Credit Information Center.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1987	342.7	325.4	374.9	283.9	214.7	320.2	466.1
Annual % Change	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	6.3	6.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	AUG 1987[1]	JUL 1987[1]	AUG 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	247,599	247,243	255,094	0.1	- 2.9
Unemployment	16,190	17,233	19,485	- 6.1	- 16.9
Employed Labor Force	231,409	230,010	235,609	0.6	- 1.8
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	178,400	180,000	183,092	- 0.9	- 2.6
b. Agriculture[3]	12,459	12,585	12,693	- 1.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.5% 7.8%*	7.0% 7.5%*	7.6% 9.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.8% 6.0%*	6.1% 6.0%*	6.7% 6.8%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.9%	2.4%	3.5%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 599.81	$ 599.83	$ 614.55	- 0.0	- 2.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	41.8	42.5	1.9	0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.08	$ 14.35	$ 14.46	- 1.9	- 2.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	17,348	20,017	30,153	- 13.3	- 42.5
a. Initial	1,842	2,483	3,406	- 25.8	- 45.9
Weeks Compensated	13,686	18,913	29,029	- 27.6	- 52.9
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,127,937	$ 2,986,411	$ 4,827,411	- 28.7	- 55.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 155.21	$ 157.52	$ 165.86	- 1.5	- 6.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	6/87 4,675	6/86 5,859	XXX	- 20.2
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	6/87 4,178	6/86 4,135	XXX	1.0
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	6/87 3,759	6/86 3,914	XXX	- 4.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 536.54	$ 521.56	$ 529.17	2.9	1.4
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.3	42.3	2.1	2.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.42	$ 12.33	$ 12.51	0.7	- 0.7
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	342.7	340.8	328.6	0.6	4.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.5	310.2	297.2	0.1	4.5
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	325.4	325.1	314.6	0.1	3.4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUG 1987	JUL 1987	AUG 1986	%CHANGE JUL-AUG	%CHANGE AUG-AUG	AUG 1987	JUL 1987	AUG 1986	AUG 1987	JUL 1987	AUG 1986
Statewide	247,599	247,243	255,094	0.1	- 2.9	16,190	17,233	19,485	6.5	7.0	7.6
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.8	7.5	9.1
Albany	14,463	14,424	14,743	0.3	- 1.9	501	595	614	3.5	4.1	4.2
Big Horn	4,446	4,472	4,864	- 0.6	- 8.6	388	433	598	8.7	9.7	12.3
Campbell	14,651	14,578	16,816	0.5	- 12.9	1,108	1,294	1,657	7.6	8.9	9.9
Carbon	8,809	8,814	9,029	- 0.1	- 2.4	590	633	698	6.7	7.2	7.7
Converse	5,740	5,675	6,227	1.1	- 7.8	443	422	595	7.7	7.4	9.6
Crook	3,178	3,154	3,134	0.8	1.4	159	177	159	5.0	5.6	5.1
Fremont	15,910	15,712	16,142	1.3	- 1.4	1,315	1,353	1,541	8.3	8.6	9.5
Goshen	6,307	6,260	6,194	0.8	1.8	399	379	341	6.3	6.1	5.5
Hot Springs	3,106	3,006	3,167	3.3	- 1.9	243	226	243	7.8	7.5	7.7
Johnson	3,851	3,778	3,703	1.9	4.0	221	209	267	5.7	5.5	7.2
Laramie	35,168	35,133	36,290	0.1	- 3.1	1,858	1,927	1,822	5.3	5.5	5.0
Lincoln	8,138	8,326	8,620	- 2.3	- 5.6	634	636	670	7.8	7.6	7.8
Natrona	32,256	32,253	33,551	0.0	- 3.9	2,680	2,849	3,629	8.3	8.8	10.8
Niobrara	1,599	1,486	1,617	7.6	- 1.1	97	84	103	6.1	5.7	6.4
Park	14,996	14,930	15,368	0.4	- 2.4	754	804	1,104	5.0	5.4	7.2
Platte	4,121	4,162	4,152	- 1.0	- 0.7	293	308	268	7.1	7.4	6.5
Sheridan	12,469	12,456	12,658	0.1	- 1.5	719	818	718	5.8	6.6	5.7
Sublette	3,738	3,739	4,189	0.0	- 10.8	242	252	228	6.5	6.7	5.4
Sweetwater	22,350	22,544	22,066	- 0.9	1.3	1,746	1,813	1,917	7.8	8.0	8.7
Teton	13,498	13,368	12,814	1.0	5.3	269	346	285	2.0	2.6	2.2
Uinta	10,998	11,025	11,516	- 0.2	- 4.5	989	1,053	1,314	9.0	9.6	11.4
Washakie	4,450	4,571	4,853	- 2.6	- 8.3	353	385	421	7.9	8.4	8.7
Weston	3,358	3,378	3,384	- 0.6	- 0.8	190	238	292	5.7	7.0	8.6
United States									5.8	6.1	6.7
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.0	6.0	6.8

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	AUG 1987[2]	JUL 1987[3]	AUG 1986	JUL 1987	AUG 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to AUG 1987	to AUG 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.9	196.7	202.3	0.1	- 2.7
Manufacturing	8.4	8.1	8.1	3.7	3.7
Durable Goods	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.4	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.5	188.6	194.2	- 0.1	- 2.9
Mining	18.8	18.4	18.8	2.2	0.0
Contract Construction	15.8	15.8	18.1	0.0	- 12.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	- 2.1
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	1.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 4.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.0	46.0	47.5	0.0	- 3.2
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	- 5.9
Retail Trade	38.0	38.0	39.0	0.0	- 2.6
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 1.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.7	6.1	- 1.8	- 8.2
Eating & Drinking Places	14.8	14.9	15.0	- 0.7	- 1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.2	0.0	- 3.7
Services	36.8	36.8	36.8	0.0	0.0
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	7.5	7.4	6.6	1.3	13.6
Government	49.2	49.7	50.5	- 1.0	- 2.6
Federal Government	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 1.2	1.2
State & Local Government	41.0	41.4	42.4	- 1.0	- 3.3
State Government	13.1	13.1	13.3	0.0	- 1.5
Local Government	27.9	28.3	29.1	- 1.4	- 4.1

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	AUG 1987[2]	JUL 1987[3]	AUG 1986	JUL 1987	AUG 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to AUG 1987	to AUG 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.3	28.4	28.6	- 0.3	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.9	27.1	27.3	- 0.7	- 1.5
Mining	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.9	2.0	2.0	- 5.0	- 5.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.3	8.3	8.6	0.0	- 3.5
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	- 7.1
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.8	5.0	0.0	16.0
Government	4.9	5.1	5.7	- 3.9	- 14.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.5	- 16.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.4	30.4	31.4	0.0	- 3.2
Manufacturing	1.0	1.1	1.1	- 9.1	- 9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.4	29.3	30.3	0.3	- 3.0
Contract Construction	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 12.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	- 5.3
Government	9.6	9.7	9.8	- 1.0	- 2.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State & Local Government	6.8	6.9	7.1	- 1.4	- 4.2

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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WYOMING

VOL. 24 NO. 11 NOV. 1987

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Aug '87	Sep '87
Labor Force	247,503	245,963
Employment	231,297	230,606
Unemployment	16,206	15,357
Rate (Raw)	6.5	6.2
Rate (S.A.)	7.8	7.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.17	$13.88
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.2	43.2
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.0	5.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.35	$12.48
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.6	41.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	342.7	344.4
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.3	+4.3

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— Special Report: Wyoming's Labor Force, Where Are They?
— Migration 1980 to 1986
— ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Second Quarter 1987

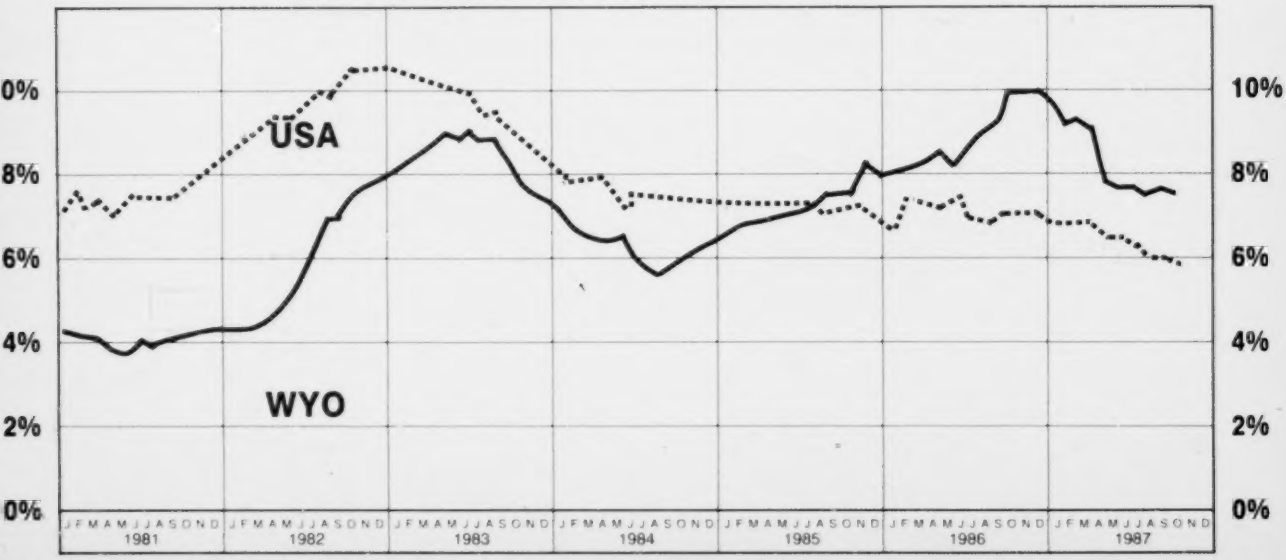
NATIONAL JOBLESS RATE AT EIGHT YEAR LOW

Improved economic conditions in the nation continued during the third quarter of 1987 as the seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped to 5.9 percent in September, down from 6.0 percent in August and 7.0 percent last year. The September rate was the lowest since November, 1979. The number of unemployed in September, about 7.1 million, was down 1.2 million over-the-year.

The average duration of unemployment in September was 14.2 weeks, down considerably from 15.5 weeks a year ago.

Year-to-year comparisons of employment indicated the number of workers was 112.8 million, an annual gain of 2.8 million, a 2.5 percent increase. Employment gains were

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

registered in all major industrial categories. Services posted an annual gain of almost one million workers. Retail trade followed with an employment gain of 385,000, followed by finance, insurance & real estate, up 252,000, and manufacturing was up 249,000 workers. Adult women experienced a 2.8 percent annual employment growth rate in the nation as compared to 2.3 percent for adult men.

Adult white men had the lowest unemployment in September, 4.4 percent, followed by adult white women at 4.5 percent. Black male teenagers posted the highest unemployment at 30.9 percent.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT TWO YEAR LOW

In September, Wyoming's unemployment continued to drop seasonally, down to 6.2 percent unadjusted for seasonality, the lowest rate in two years. The September rate compares to the August rate of 6.5 percent and the year ago rate of 9.0 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, Wyoming September unemployment registered 7.7 percent, about the same as the August rate of 7.8 percent, and down over two percent from the 9.8 percent posted a year ago.

Wyoming's civilian labor force in September declined a bit from August, less than one percent, and continued to decline by over 7,800, or 3.1 percent, from September of 1986. Compare this to the national labor force which was up annually 1.4 percent in September.

The number of workers, total employment, in September, statewide, was down by over 690 over-the-month, indicating a slight decrease in hiring. Notable monthly employment gains were posted only in local government, mining and manufacturing. On the other side of the coin, services, construction, and retail trade posted noteworthy seasonal declines. Over-the-year only manufacturing and oil & gas field services in mining indicated an employment gain. All other major industries indicated employment declines.

EXCEPTIONAL 1987 SUGAR BEET HARVEST HELPS BOOST MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING

An over-the-month increase of 600 employees in manufacturing in September was mainly due to a highly successful 1987 sugar beet campaign. In addition, approximately 200 more workers were employed in September than last year due to an almost ideal growing season, with estimates of both tonnage and sugar percentage at the highest level in recent years.

Most U.S. sugar consumption is in the form of manufactured products - processed foods, baked goods, confections and beverages. In 1985 Americans consumed 7.8 million tons of sugar. Per capita refined sugar use was 63.3 pounds, a decrease of 10.4 pounds since 1982.

AREA TRENDS

All but five Wyoming counties experienced year-to-year declines in their labor force during September, these being Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Teton and Weston. Campbell County suffered the greatest annual labor force loss, 13.0 percent, while Teton continued with the highest growth rate, 6.5 percent.

The Casper area, Natrona County, had the largest number of jobseekers, almost 2,500, and an unemployment rate of 7.6 percent, followed by Laramie County with about 1,900 unemployed. The lowest unemployment in the state was Albany County, home of the University of Wyoming, and Teton County with rates of 3.1 and 3.4 percent. Uinta County had the highest unemployment rate of 8.2 percent.

OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked twelfth highest in the nation in August, 1987, the same ranking as in July. In the states contiguous to Wyoming only Idaho had higher unemployment, at 7.1 percent, although Colorado was about the same at 6.4 percent. Louisiana and New Hampshire continued to have the highest and lowest rates in the nation at 10.3 and 2.1 percent.

SPECIAL REPORT-WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE, WHERE ARE THEY?

Since the drastic decline in the price of oil in 1983, Wyoming's economy has established a downward trend in its labor force. Residents that were lured to Wyoming just a few years earlier to work in high-paying jobs, found themselves being laid-off. The number of unemployment insurance claims rose and so did the unemployment rate. However, the unemployed eventually exhausted their benefits and had to select between accepting a new job (often at lower pay), becoming a discouraged worker (a person who is unemployed but doesn't look for a job because he thinks none is available), or moving out of state. Many of Wyoming's unemployed elected to move out and the result was a declining labor force. Information obtained from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may shed some light on the dark area of how many left and where they went.

According to the IRS there was a net out-migration of 7,892 Wyomingites based on the Individual Master File for 1984 versus 1985. The IRS tracks taxpayers and their exemptions from state to state and the data for the same period showed 25,127 people moved to Wyoming, while another 33,019 left. The estimated labor force for the 1984 to 1985 period showed a drop of 5,000.

The areas of the United States where people from Wyoming were willing to relocate included the sun-belt states as well as the nearest population centers. Many of the state's former residents migrated to warmer climates. California, Texas, Arizona and Florida accounted for almost 50 percent of the state's out-migration. While offering retirement areas, there have also been opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed to find jobs because of the tremendous growth these states have experienced. Because of a large economic base, Colorado has also drawn a large number of Wyoming people, offering recent high school and college graduates opportunities for that first real job.

Although a majority of the states saw more folks moving from Wyoming than to Wyoming, there were exceptions. All of the neighboring states to the north and the east of Wyoming saw more residents moving across the border. The other states with net out-migrations to Wyoming had economies as depressed as Wyoming or worse.

The IRS excludes the following from the data: persons not required to file, persons whose only income was from social security, persons whose income was primarily from a vested interest in a retirement plan, and immigrants.

NET MIGRATION TO AND FROM WYOMING
1984 to 1985

Alaska -292
Hawaii -13
DC -15

Source: Internal Revenue Service
Prepared By: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, October, 1987

STATE	MIGRATION TO WYOMING	MIGRATION FROM WYOMING	NET MIGRATION	STATE	MIGRATION TO WYOMING	MIGRATION FROM WYOMING	NET MIGRATION
1. NEBRASKA	1,560	1,120	+ 440	27. MARYLAND	106	137	- 29
2. NORTH DAKOTA	583	467	+ 116	28. OHIO	311	346	- 35
3. MONTANA	2,219	2,057	+ 162	29. INDIANA	264	305	- 41
4. IOWA	447	344	+ 103	30. MASSACHUSETTS	93	138	- 45
5. IDAHO	1,195	1,098	+ 97	31. OKLAHOMA	309	366	- 56
6. ILLINOIS	629	556	+ 73	32. GEORGIA	116	194	- 78
7. ALABAMA	138	93	+ 45	33. ARKANSAS	175	254	- 79
8. SOUTH DAKOTA	1,158	1,126	+ 32	34. VIRGINIA	230	284	- 54
9. KANSAS	478	470	+ 8	35. TENNESSEE	79	186	- 107
10. WEST VIRGINIA	71	68	+ 3	36. LOUISIANA	184	296	- 112
11. DELAWARE	15	15	0	37. MISSOURI	393	532	- 139
12. MINNESOTA	534	542	- 8	38. MICHIGAN	346	486	- 140
13. MISSISSIPPI	114	125	- 11	39. NEW YORK	177	319	- 142
14. HAWAII	88	101	- 13	40. OREGON	515	730	- 215
15. CONNECTICUT	61	74	- 13	41. NEVADA	410	632	- 222
16. NEW HAMPSHIRE	40	53	- 13	42. NEW MEXICO	366	607	- 241
17. WISCONSIN	349	363	- 14	43. ALASKA	181	473	- 292
18. NORTH CAROLINA	168	182	- 14	44. FLORIDA	359	680	- 321
19. SOUTH CAROLINA	96	110	- 14	45. UTAH	2,092	2,442	- 350
20. KENTUCKY	125	140	- 15	46. WASHINGTON	893	1,094	- 363
21. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	35	50	- 15	47. TEXAS	1,304	2,064	- 760
22. PENNSYLVANIA	227	246	- 19	48. ARIZONA	752	2,076	-1,324
23. MAINE	47	63	- 24	49. CALIFORNIA	1,453	2,855	-1,402
24. NEW JERSEY	96	122	- 26	50. COLORADO	1,332	3,489	-2,157
25. RHODE ISLAND	0	27	- 27				
26. VERMONT	23	51	- 28	TOTAL	25,027	33,019	-7,992

Source: Internal Revenue Service

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – SECOND QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSP	HEALTH CARE	MISC
Composite Index Weights	100.0	17.8	22.6	11.9	13.7	5	31.6
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities							
Casper	97.6	96.8	77.3	87.4	92.4	103.6	112.2
Cheyenne	97.1	96.4	83.8	90.3	96.6	97.6	109.2
Laramie	96.1	104.9	83.6	90.1	96.4	114.9	103.2
Neighboring Cities							
Billings, MT	104.9	105.3	102.3	99.2	98.6	109.4	102.8
Denver, CO	104.1	98.8	122.1	96.1	102.6	100.6	97.1
Grand Jct., CO	94.2	91.4	89.5	96.3	93.2	94.6	100.3
Rapid City, SD	97.2	104.2	94.5	97.5	93.2	111.2	83.6
Salt Lake City, UT	99.3	95.4	94.0	96.2	104.5	103.4	103.4
Ogden-UT, UT	104.9	104.2	104.4	102.2	104.5	114.2	107.5
	Boise	Bellevue	Boise	New York	Boise	Boise	Burlington
	MA	MA	MA	NY	MI	MI	MI
Lowest-3 Cities	96.2	89.2	79.1	77.8	79.9	92.6	96.7
	Pocatello	Pocatello	Pocatello	Seattle	Philadelphia	Pocatello	New Orleans
	MO	MO	MO	WA	PA	ID	MI

*Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986
COUNTY GAINERS AND LOSERS

While the state of Wyoming as a whole in 1986 was experiencing an out-migration of thousands, some counties in the state were attracting people to move in. According to information from the Institute of Policy Research at the University of Wyoming, several counties saw some tremendous increases in population due to migration. The data was based on changes between the 1980 Census and a 1986 Census estimate, as well as birth and death rates.

The gainers included Uinta County whose population swelled 63.5 percent to 21,300 in 1986 and had a net in-migration of 40.3 percent. Campbell County's population increased 50.7 percent or 12,400 and had a net in-migration of 31.5 percent. Other big gainers were in the Southwest corner of the state, where large construction projects have taken place. Sublette and Lincoln counties both saw increases in migration of over 10 percent for the period. With construction complete, 1987 should show that the tables have turned for these two counties.

The losers were led by Platte and Carbon counties. Both saw a net out-migration of around 20 percent. Platte experienced a loss of 2,700 while Carbon saw 4,300 leave. Although Natrona County didn't have the greatest percent of out-migration, it had the largest numbers. An estimated 7,700 left the County during the 1980 to 1986 period. Fremont County should also be noted. It had a loss of 7,000 and the third largest percent of out-migration. In the end, losers out-numbered gainers as the state had a net out-migration of 5,000 people. The number could even be larger if you have a hard time believing the 1986 Census population estimate of 507,000.

WYOMING COUNTIES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE IN NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986

AREA IN WYOMING	JULY 1, 1986 POPULATION ESTIMATE	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS POPULATION	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT	RANK	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT
Wyoming								
Albany								
Big Horn								
Campbell								
Carbon								
Converse								
Crook								
Fremont								
Goshen								
Hot Springs								
Johnson								
Laramie								
Lincoln								
Natrona								
Niobrara								
Park								
Platte								
Sheridan								
Sublette								
Sweetwater								
Teton								
Uinta								
Washakie								
Weston								

Source: The University of Wyoming, Institute for Policy Research

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1987	344.4	326.4	375.4	285.2	222.2	320.4	467.8
Annual % Change	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.8	6.0	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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THIS IS A REPRINT OF TABLES ON PAGE 3 OF WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

ACCRA COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS
SECOND QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GRO-CERIES	HOUS-ING	UTIL.	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	93.8	94.9	77.0	97.8	92.4	103.8	102.2
Evanston	97.1	96.4	82.9	95.5	99.0	97.6	107.3
Gillette	96.7	104.9	83.4	86.1	94.8	111.6	103.2
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	100.5	102.5	101.3	99.3	94.8	100.9	103.3
Denver, CO	104.1	97.5	117.0	88.7	112.3	109.6	99.0
Omaha, NE	95.2	90.4	95.3	86.3	102.7	84.6	100.5
Rapid City, SD	97.7	100.7	98.5	97.7	93.7	113.1	93.6
Salt Lake City, UT	99.3	95.4	94.0	96.2	105.5	101.6	103.4
Highest U.S. City	153.0 Boston MA	134.2 Anchorage AK	266.4 Boston MA	187.2 New York NY	128.7 Juneau AK	214.6 Juneau AK	137.5 Fairbanks AK
Lowest U.S. City	86.2 Poplar Bluff, MO	82.5 Joplin MO	70.1 Vermillion SD	57.4 Seattle WA	79.0 Wilkes-Barre PA	70.9 Cooke-ville TN	86.7 New London WI

Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association.

WYOMING COUNTIES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE IN NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986

AREAS IN WYOMING	JULY 1, 1986 POPULATION ESTIMATE	APRIL 1, 1980 (CENSUS) POPULATION	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT
WYOMING	507,000	469,557	38,000	8.0	63,000	20,000	-5,000	- 1.2
Uinta	21,300	13,021	8,300	63.5	3,600	500	5,200	40.3
Campbell	36,700	24,367	12,400	50.7	5,400	700	7,700	31.5
Sublette	6,300	4,548	1,700	37.5	600	200	1,300	28.2
Lincoln	15,600	12,177	3,400	28.0	2,200	500	1,800	14.6
Park	24,900	21,639	3,200	14.9	2,800	1,000	1,500	6.9
Teton	10,800	9,355	1,400	15.4	1,200	300	500	5.8
Crook	6,000	5,308	700	13.0	800	200	200	3.0
Niobrara	3,100	2,924	200	5.2	300	200	100	2.7
Laramie	75,200	68,649	6,600	9.6	8,500	3,200	1,300	1.8
Hot Springs	6,100	5,710	300	6.0	600	400	100	1.8
Weston	7,900	7,105	700	10.5	1,000	400	100	1.8
Goshen	12,600	12,040	600	5.0	1,300	800	200	1.6
Sweetwater	47,000	41,723	5,300	12.7	6,200	1,300	400	0.9
Johnson	6,900	6,700	200	2.3	700	400	- 100	- 1.3
Sheridan	26,000	25,048	900	3.7	2,800	1,400	- 400	- 1.6
Washakie	10,000	9,496	500	5.1	1,100	400	- 200	- 1.7
Big Horn	12,300	11,896	400	3.7	1,500	700	- 300	- 2.6
Albany	29,400	29,062	300	1.0	2,900	1,000	-1,500	- 5.3
Natrona	70,900	71,856	- 900	- 1.3	9,300	2,600	-7,700	-10.7
Converse	13,900	14,069	- 100	- 0.9	2,000	500	-1,600	-11.3
Fremont	35,300	38,992	- 3,700	- 9.5	5,000	1,700	-7,000	-18.0
Carbon	19,400	21,896	- 2,500	-11.5	2,700	1,000	-4,300	-19.5
Platte	9,900	11,975	- 2,100	-17.4	1,200	500	-2,700	-22.7
UNITED STATES	241,036,000	226,542,732	14,494,000	6.4	22,933,000	12,580,000	4,141,000	1.8

Source: The University of Wyoming, Institute for Policy Research.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	SEP 1987[1]	AUG 1987[1]	SEP 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	245,963	247,503	253,784	- 0.6	- 3.1
Unemployment	15,357	16,206	20,251	- 5.2	- 24.2
Employed Labor Force	230,606	231,297	233,533	- 0.3	- 1.3
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	178,500	178,400	183,660	0.1	- 2.8
b. Agriculture[3]	12,459	12,459	12,693	0.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.2% 7.7%*	6.5% 7.8%*	8.0% 9.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.7% 5.9%*	5.8% 6.0%*	6.8% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.6%	1.9%	3.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 599.62	$ 597.97	$ 606.06	0.3	- 1.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.2	42.0	2.4	- 2.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.88	$ 14.17	$ 14.43	- 2.0	- 3.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	14,802	17,348	34,124	- 14.7	- 56.6
a. Initial	2,061	1,842	3,769	11.9	- 45.3
Weeks Compensated	13,425	13,686	28,536	- 1.9	- 53.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,105,024	$ 2,127,937	$ 4,778,298	- 1.1	- 56.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.40	$ 155.21	$ 167.11	0.8	- 6.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,030	2,821	3,839	7.4	- 21.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,171	3,290	2,889	- 3.6	9.8
Non-Ag. Placements	2,570	2,442	2,934	5.2	- 12.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 520.42	$ 526.11	$ 527.09	- 1.1	- 1.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.7	42.6	42.1	- 2.1	- 1.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.48	$ 12.35	$ 12.52	1.1	- 0.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	344.4	342.7	330.2	0.5	4.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.4	310.5	297.5	0.0	4.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	326.4	325.4	315.1	0.3	3.6

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	%CHANGE AUG-SEP	%CHANGE SEP-SEP	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986
Statewide	245,963	247,503	253,784	- 0.6	- 3.1	15,357	16,206	20,251	6.2	6.5	8.0
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.7	7.8	9.8
Albany	15,381	14,417	15,785	6.7	- 2.6	478	498	-706	3.1	3.5	4.5
Big Horn	4,595	4,440	4,967	3.5	- 7.5	320	388	528	7.0	8.7	10.6
Campbell	14,540	14,599	16,721	- 0.4	- 13.0	1,068	1,110	1,660	7.3	7.6	9.9
Carbon	8,565	8,798	8,795	- 2.6	- 2.6	557	600	738	6.5	6.8	8.4
Converse	5,767	5,719	6,329	0.8	- 8.9	403	443	678	7.0	7.7	10.7
Crook	3,242	3,174	3,200	2.1	1.3	154	159	183	4.8	5.0	5.7
Fremont	16,808	15,881	17,100	5.8	- 1.7	1,180	1,314	1,566	7.0	8.3	9.2
Goshen	6,376	6,291	6,283	1.4	1.5	309	395	335	4.8	6.3	5.3
Hot Springs	3,008	3,095	3,111	- 2.8	- 3.3	216	243	220	7.2	7.9	7.1
Johnson	3,877	3,841	3,727	0.9	4.0	207	221	260	5.3	5.8	7.0
Laramie	35,296	35,274	35,778	0.1	- 1.3	1,860	1,865	2,077	5.3	5.3	5.8
Lincoln	8,203	8,309	8,481	- 1.3	- 3.3	615	637	694	7.5	7.7	8.2
Natrona	32,240	32,181	33,923	0.2	- 5.0	2,457	2,678	3,507	7.6	8.3	10.3
Niobrara	1,634	1,594	1,640	2.5	- 0.4	98	97	111	6.0	6.1	6.8
Park	13,688	14,981	14,038	- 8.6	- 2.5	693	754	1,072	5.1	5.0	7.6
Platte	4,210	4,118	4,261	2.2	- 1.2	259	296	285	6.2	7.2	6.7
Sheridan	12,716	12,476	12,835	1.9	- 0.9	777	719	839	6.1	5.8	6.5
Sublette	3,626	3,733	4,072	- 2.9	- 11.0	252	242	308	6.9	6.5	7.6
Sweetwater	21,739	22,368	21,986	- 2.8	- 1.1	1,608	1,745	2,103	7.4	7.8	9.6
Teton	11,393	13,459	10,696	- 15.4	6.5	389	269	435	3.4	2.0	4.1
Uinta	10,862	10,963	11,513	- 0.9	- 5.7	894	991	1,265	8.2	9.0	11.0
Washakie	4,505	4,446	4,940	1.3	- 8.8	300	353	435	6.7	7.9	8.8
Weston	3,688	3,347	3,603	10.2	2.4	261	189	247	7.1	5.6	6.9
United States									5.7	5.8	6.8
United States - Seasonally adjusted									5.9	6.0	7.0

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	AUG 1987	SEP 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1987	to SEP 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.5	196.5	200.4	0.0	- 1.9
Manufacturing	8.8	8.2	8.4	7.3	4.8
Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.5	5.1
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.2	4.5	11.9	4.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	187.7	188.3	192.0	- 0.3	- 2.2
Mining	19.4	18.7	18.5	3.7	4.9
Contract Construction	14.7	15.6	16.9	- 5.8	- 13.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	14.1	14.1	- 1.4	- 1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.8	5.6	- 1.7	1.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.2	6.4	- 1.6	- 4.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.3	46.1	46.3	- 1.7	- 2.2
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	- 5.9
Retail Trade	37.3	38.1	37.8	- 2.1	- 1.3
Food Stores	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	- 5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	14.4	14.9	14.7	- 3.4	- 2.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.7	7.8	8.2	- 1.3	- 6.1
Services	34.8	36.7	35.4	- 5.2	- 1.7
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	1.4
Government	51.9	49.3	52.6	5.3	- 1.3
Federal Government	8.2	8.4	7.7	- 2.4	6.5
State & Local Government	43.7	40.9	44.9	6.8	- 2.7
State Government	12.9	12.8	13.4	0.8	- 3.7
Local Government	30.8	28.1	31.5	9.6	- 2.2

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1987[2]	AUG 1987[3]	SEP 1986	AUG 1987	SEP 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1987	to SEP 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.3	28.8	0.7	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.1	26.9	27.5	0.7	- 1.4
Mining	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.8	1.9	1.9	- 5.3	- 5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 5.5	- 5.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	8.5	- 1.2	- 3.5
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.6	2.8	- 3.8	- 10.7
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.9	5.8	5.7	1.7	3.5
Government	5.2	4.9	5.4	6.1	- 3.7
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.5	4.2	4.7	7.1	- 4.2
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	30.5	31.3	0.3	- 2.2
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.4	30.2	0.3	- 2.3
Contract Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.4	7.5	7.6	- 1.3	- 2.6
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Retail Trade	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 1.5	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.5	5.6	- 1.8	- 3.6
Government	10.0	9.7	10.0	3.1	0.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
State & Local Government	7.2	6.9	7.4	4.3	- 2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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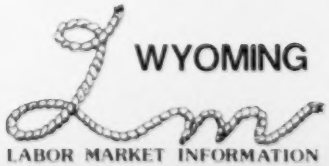

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 12 DEC. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Sep '87	Oct '87
Labor Force	245,812	240,137
Employment	230,443	224,425
Unemployment	15,369	15,712
Rate (Raw)	6.3	6.5
Rate (S.A.)	7.7	7.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.91	$13.81
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.9	43.3
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.9	6.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.45	$12.33
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.1	43.1
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	344.4	345.3
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.3	+4.5

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Casper and Cheyenne Near The Bottom in Change in Annual Average Pay
- Wyoming's U.I. Covered Workers See Little More in Pay Checks
- Counties With Fluctuations of 400 or More Workers

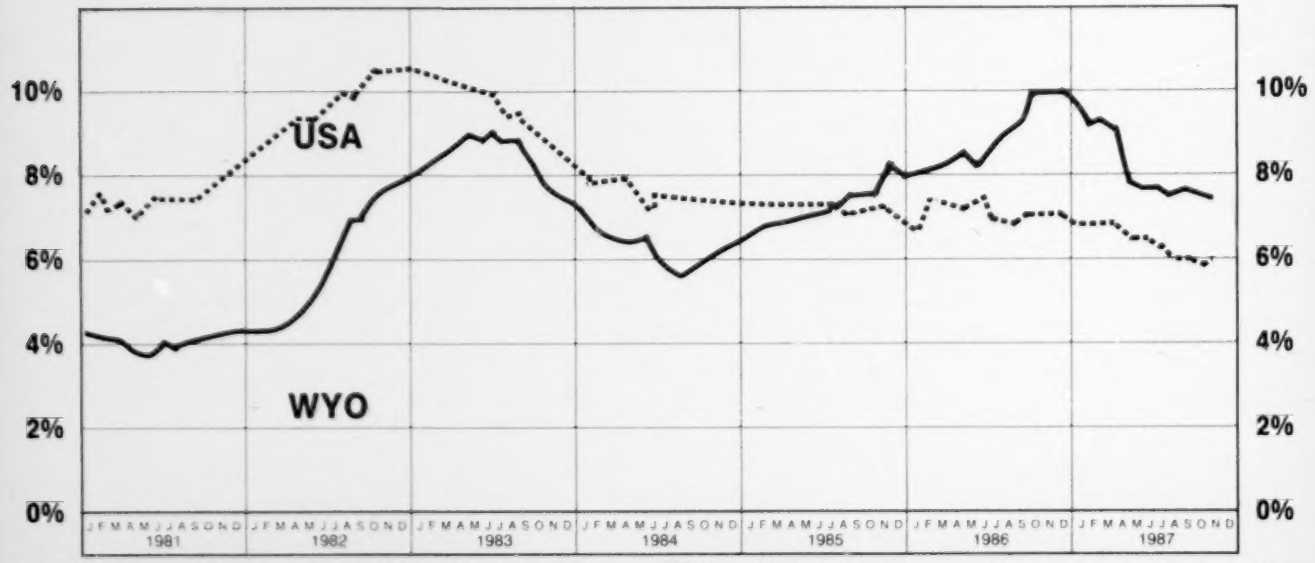
NATIONAL NEWS

The economic condition of the nation indicated continued good health during the first month of the fourth quarter of 1987. Seasonally adjusted unemployment stood at 6.0 percent in October, about the same as the 5.9 percent rate in September which was the lowest rate since November, 1979. The number of unemployed in the U.S. in October was about 7.2 million, down 1.0 million over-the-year.

The just released November U.S. rate dipped back down to 5.9 percent, seasonally adjusted. The average duration of unemployment in October was 14.0 weeks, down considerably from 15.2 weeks a year ago.

Year-to-year comparisons of employment indicated the number of workers in October was 113.2 million, an annual gain of 3.0 million, a 2.7 percent increase. Employment

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

gains were registered in all major industrial categories over-the-year. Services continued to be the leader and posted an annual gain in excess of one million workers. Retail trade followed with an employment gain of 409,000, followed by manufacturing, up 304,000, and finance, insurance & real estate, up 236,000. Adult women continued to outpace men with a 3.2 percent annual employment growth rate. This compares with 2.4 percent for adult men. In addition, adult white women had the lowest unemployment in October, 4.3 percent, followed by adult white men at 4.6 percent. The high growth rate in services and retail trade, which employ predominately women, could be one explanation for these statistics. Black female teenagers posted the highest unemployment at 35.8 percent.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.6 PERCENT

Seasonally adjusted, the Wyoming October unemployment rate stood at 7.6 percent, about the same as the September rate of 7.7 percent, and down from the year ago rate of 9.8 percent. This compares with the U.S. October rate of 6.0 percent.

Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate for October, at 6.5 percent, was up seasonally from the September rate of 6.3 percent which was the lowest unemployment in two years. Historical trends indicate that unemployment will continue its fall and winter seasonal upturn through January or February of 1988.

The total number of unemployed in October in Wyoming stood at 15,712, up from 15,369 in September, and down 24 percent from 20,761 in October, 1986.

AREA TRENDS

All but five Wyoming counties experienced year-to-year declines in their labor force during October, as did the state as a whole. Counties indicating some growth were Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Niobrara and Teton. Across the state only manufacturing and mining indicated notable annual employment gains. All other major industries were at, or below, year ago levels.

OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked twelfth highest in the nation in September, 1987, the same ranking as July and August. Louisiana and New Hampshire continued to have the highest and lowest rates in the nation at 9.9 and 2.1 percent. New Hampshire has held this honor for 26 months in a row.

CASPER AND CHEYENNE NEAR THE BOTTOM IN CHANGE IN ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY

While 300 of the Nation's metro areas as a group enjoyed a healthy 4.2 percent increase in average annual pay (2.3 percent increase accounting for inflation) Wyoming's two representative metro areas didn't fare as well.

The Casper metropolitan area ranked 295th in percent change of annual average pay for 1985 compared to 1986. Wyoming's Oil Center saw a decline in pay of 1.9 percent, from $19,997 to $19,611. With the decline, Casper's pay ranked 83rd, when compared to the other 300 metropolitan areas. In 1982, Casper ranked 15th with average annual pay of $19,489 or 113 percent of the U.S. average.

Cheyenne's metro area saw a slight increase of 0.6 percent in its annual pay for 1985 compared to 1986. The area's pay went from $17,834 to $17,936. The increase ranked the Capital City 170th by level of average annual pay for 1986. The area also ranked 268th by percent change in annual average pay.

The information above was released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and includes all workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs and are compiled for more than 98 million workers.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1985 AND 1986 BY METROPOLITAN AREA

(U.I. COVERED WORKERS)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY			RANKING OF AREAS	
METROPOLITAN AREA	1985	1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	BY LEVEL OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1986	BY PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY 1985-1986
METROPOLITAN AREAS	$19,851	$20,691	4.2	—	—
Casper, WY	$19,997	$19,691	-1.9	82	295
Cheyenne, WY	$17,834	$17,936	0.6	170	268
Highest Metro Area:					
Anchorage, AK	$28,236	$28,742	1.8	1	238
Lowest Metro Area:					
Jacksonville, NC	$12,482	$12,859	3.0	300	176

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

WYOMING'S U.I. COVERED WORKERS SEE LITTLE MORE IN PAY CHECKS

Wyoming's growth in pay was the second lowest in the United States in 1986. Only Alaska with a -0.9 percent decline in pay, ranked lower than Wyoming. Average annual pay in Wyoming was $18,950 in 1985 and in 1986 the pay rose an anemic 0.1 percent to $18,969.

Nationally, pay rose an average of 4.0 percent in 1986. The annual average pay of workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance programs was $19,966 in 1986.

Although the average increase in pay for all industries was dismal in the Cowboy State, some sectors showed substantial increases. Average annual pay in the mining industry grew 5.9 percent from $32,729 in 1985 to $34,669 in 1986, and pay in the service industry grew 2.8 percent from 1985 to 1986.

As in previous years, Alaska had the highest average annual pay of any state at $28,442. South Dakota had the lowest average annual pay level, $14,477.

The highest percentage increases in average annual pay were in the Northeast in 1986. Massachusetts led the nation with an average annual pay increase of 6.6 percent over 1985, followed by New Hampshire at 6.4 percent and Connecticut at 6.1 percent.

Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under U.I. programs for over 98 million full- and part-time workers. The data are released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1985 AND 1986 AND PERCENT CHANGE

(U.I. COVERED WORKERS)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY 1985	1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985 - 1986
WYOMING			
Total	$18,950	$18,969	0.1
PRIVATE			
Total	18,713	18,572	-0.8
MINING	32,729	34,660	5.9
CONSTRUCTION	22,384	22,607	1.0
MANUFACTURING	20,335	20,766	2.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	24,618	25,064	1.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	21,879	21,769	-0.5
RETAIL TRADE	9,852	9,855	0.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18,060	18,439	2.1
SERVICES	12,695	13,052	2.8
GOVERNMENT	19,676	20,095	2.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

COUNTIES WITH FLUCTUATIONS OF 400 OR MORE WORKERS

When comparing Wyoming's First Quarter 1987 average monthly covered employment to last year, there were eleven counties with fluctuations of 400 or more workers:

Lincoln County's loss of 4,950 was primarily due to 4,103 fewer workers in Construction. Exxon's La Barge project is completed.

Natrona County had an employment loss of 4,373 which was a 15 percent decrease from a year ago. This was primarily due to a 1,315 loss of workers in Mining, a 888 loss in Wholesale Trade, and a 815 loss in Services.

Campbell County's loss of 2,931 workers was due to decreases of 1,310 in Mining, 514 in Construction, and 463 in Retail Trade.

Sweetwater County's loss of 2,479 employees was primarily due to decreases of 1,186 in Construction and 493 in Retail Trade.

Sublette County lost 1,527 workers, primarily due to decreases of 1,107 in Construction and 199 in Services.

Converse County lost 997 workers. This was primarily due to losses of 371 workers in Mining, and 306 in Services.

Uinta County had an employment loss of 779 which was a 10 percent decrease from a year ago. Substantial decreases were: 495 in Mining, 165 in Retail Trade, and 158 in Wholesale Trade.

Carbon County had an employment loss of 692. Substantial decreases were: 377 in Mining and 174 in Services.

Fremont County lost 632 workers primarily due to losses of 162 in Mining, 138 in Services, 120 in Construction, and 109 in Wholesale Trade.

Park County had an employment loss of 543. Substantial decreases were: 212 in Retail Trade and 101 in Mining.

Sheridan County lost 529 workers primarily due to a 163 loss in Retail Trade and 93 in Construction.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
October 1987	345.3	326.9	375.2	287.1	226.3	321.9	469.8
Annual % Change	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	6.1	6.4	6.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	OCT 1987[1]	SEP 1987[1]	OCT 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	240,137	245,812	247,506	- 2.3	- 3.0
Unemployment	15,712	15,369	20,761	2.2	- 24.3
Employed Labor Force	224,425	230,443	226,745	- 2.6	- 1.0
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	171,600	178,500	176,777	- 3.9	- 2.9
b. Agriculture[3]	9,967	12,459	10,154	- 20.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.5% 7.6%*	6.3% 7.7%*	8.4% 9.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.7% 6.0%*	5.7% 5.9%*	6.6% 6.9%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.6%	1.6%	3.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 597.97	$ 610.65	$ 605.26	- 2.1	- 1.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.3	43.9	41.8	- 1.4	3.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.81	$ 13.91	$ 14.48	- 0.7	- 4.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	14,237	14,802	31,955	- 3.8	- 55.4
a. Initial	2,884	2,061	4,589	39.9	- 37.2
Weeks Compensated	11,260	13,425	30,482	- 16.1	- 63.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,765,942	$ 2,105,024	$ 5,068,802	- 16.1	- 65.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.43	$ 156.40	$ 166.01	0.0	- 5.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,611	3,030	4,214	19.2	- 14.3
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,675	3,171	3,201	15.9	14.8
Non-Ag. Placements	3,135	2,570	3,124	22.0	0.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 531.42	$ 524.15	$ 526.25	1.4	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	42.1	42.1	2.4	2.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.33	$ 12.45	$ 12.50	- 1.0	- 1.4
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	345.3	344.4	330.5	0.3	4.5
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.4	310.4	298.4	0.3	4.4
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	326.9	326.4	315.6	0.2	3.6

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCT 1987	SEP 1987	OCT 1986	%CHANGE SEP-OCT	%CHANGE OCT-OCT	OCT 1987	SEP 1987	OCT 1986	OCT 1987	SEP 1987	OCT 1986
Statewide	240,137	245,812	247,506	- 2.3	- 3.0	15,712	15,369	20,761	6.5	6.3	8.4
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.6	7.7	9.8
Albany	15,044	15,378	15,209	- 2.2	- 1.1	577	478	686	3.8	3.1	4.5
Big Horn	4,640	4,598	5,049	0.9	- 8.1	291	324	520	6.3	7.0	10.3
Campbell	14,724	14,536	16,891	1.3	- 12.8	982	1,068	1,601	6.7	7.3	9.5
Carbon	8,600	8,563	8,701	0.4	- 1.2	721	557	817	8.4	6.5	9.4
Converse	5,881	5,762	6,412	2.1	- 8.3	389	400	640	6.6	6.9	10.0
Crook	3,038	3,239	2,966	- 6.2	2.4	186	153	199	6.1	4.7	6.7
Fremont	16,567	16,803	16,749	- 1.4	- 1.1	1,283	1,180	1,640	7.7	7.0	9.8
Goshen	6,600	6,372	6,398	3.6	3.2	298	309	289	4.5	4.8	4.5
Hot Springs	2,992	3,007	3,068	- 0.5	- 2.5	198	216	216	6.6	7.2	7.0
Johnson	3,749	3,875	3,533	- 3.3	6.1	225	207	231	6.0	5.3	6.5
Laramie	35,232	35,499	35,817	- 0.8	- 1.6	1,974	1,876	2,259	5.6	5.3	6.3
Lincoln	7,930	8,201	8,292	- 3.3	- 4.4	552	615	750	7.0	7.5	9.0
Natrona	31,682	31,966	33,542	- 0.9	- 5.5	2,380	2,453	3,565	7.5	7.7	10.6
Niobrara	1,670	1,634	1,648	2.2	1.3	129	98	125	7.7	6.0	7.6
Park	12,712	13,685	12,874	- 7.1	- 1.3	638	693	1,042	5.0	5.1	8.1
Platte	4,154	4,210	4,185	- 1.3	- 0.7	320	259	339	7.7	6.2	8.1
Sheridan	12,348	12,711	12,562	- 2.9	- 1.7	845	776	856	6.8	6.1	6.8
Sublette	3,452	3,623	3,861	- 4.7	- 10.6	252	252	292	7.3	7.0	7.6
Sweetwater	21,608	21,707	21,865	- 0.5	- 1.2	1,650	1,609	2,233	7.6	7.4	10.2
Teton	8,674	11,391	8,049	- 23.9	7.8	438	389	474	5.0	3.4	5.9
Uinta	10,772	10,858	11,413	- 0.8	- 5.6	873	894	1,288	8.1	8.2	11.3
Washakie	4,478	4,504	4,813	- 0.6	- 7.0	293	300	418	6.5	6.7	8.7
Weston	3,588	3,688	3,609	- 2.7	- 0.6	216	261	280	6.0	7.1	7.8
United States									5.7	5.7	6.6
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.0	5.9	6.9

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1987[2]	SEP 1987[1]	OCT 1986	SEP 1987	OCT 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to OCT 1987	to OCT 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	194.7	196.4	197.5	- 0.9	- 1.4
Manufacturing	8.9	8.6	8.5	3.5	4.7
Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.5	7.9
Nondurable Goods	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	185.8	187.8	189.0	- 1.1	- 1.7
Mining	19.4	19.3	18.2	0.5	6.6
Contract Construction	13.8	14.5	16.0	- 4.8	- 13.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.1	14.0	14.0	0.7	0.7
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.1	6.3	1.6	- 1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.4	45.6	45.8	- 0.4	- 0.9
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.4	0.0	- 4.8
Retail Trade	37.4	37.6	37.4	- 0.5	0.0
Food Stores	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.5	5.6	5.9	- 1.8	- 6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	14.3	14.6	14.4	- 2.1	- 0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	- 3.7
Services	32.3	34.9	32.9	- 7.4	- 1.8
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.4	7.5	7.3	- 1.3	1.4
Government	53.0	51.7	54.0	2.5	- 1.9
Federal Government	7.6	8.2	7.4	- 7.3	2.7
State & Local Government	45.4	43.5	46.6	4.4	- 2.6
State Government	13.4	12.9	14.1	3.9	- 5.0
Local Government	32.0	30.6	32.5	4.6	- 1.5

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1987[2]	SEP 1987[3]	OCT 1986	SEP 1987	OCT 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to OCT 1987	to OCT 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.4	28.3	28.6	0.4	- 0.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.0	26.9	27.3	0.4	- 1.1
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 5.5	- 5.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 5.5	- 5.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	- 2.4
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 7.1
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Government	5.3	5.0	5.4	6.0	- 1.8
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.6	4.3	4.7	7.0	- 2.1
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.7	30.8	31.3	- 0.3	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.6	29.7	30.2	- 0.3	- 2.0
Contract Construction	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 4.3	- 4.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	- 2.6
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.4	5.5	- 1.8	- 3.6
Government	10.1	10.0	10.2	1.0	- 1.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
State & Local Government	7.3	7.2	7.6	1.4	- 3.9

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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ISSN 0512-4409

WYOMING

VOL. 25 NO. 1 JAN. 1988

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Oct '87	Nov '87
Labor Force	238,960	235,927
Employment	223,224	219,129
Unemployment	15,736	16,798
Rate (Raw)	6.6	7.1
Rate (S.A.)	7.7	7.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.99	$13.91
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.1	47.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.0	5.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.36	$12.48
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.7	42.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	345.3	345.8
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.5	+4.5

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

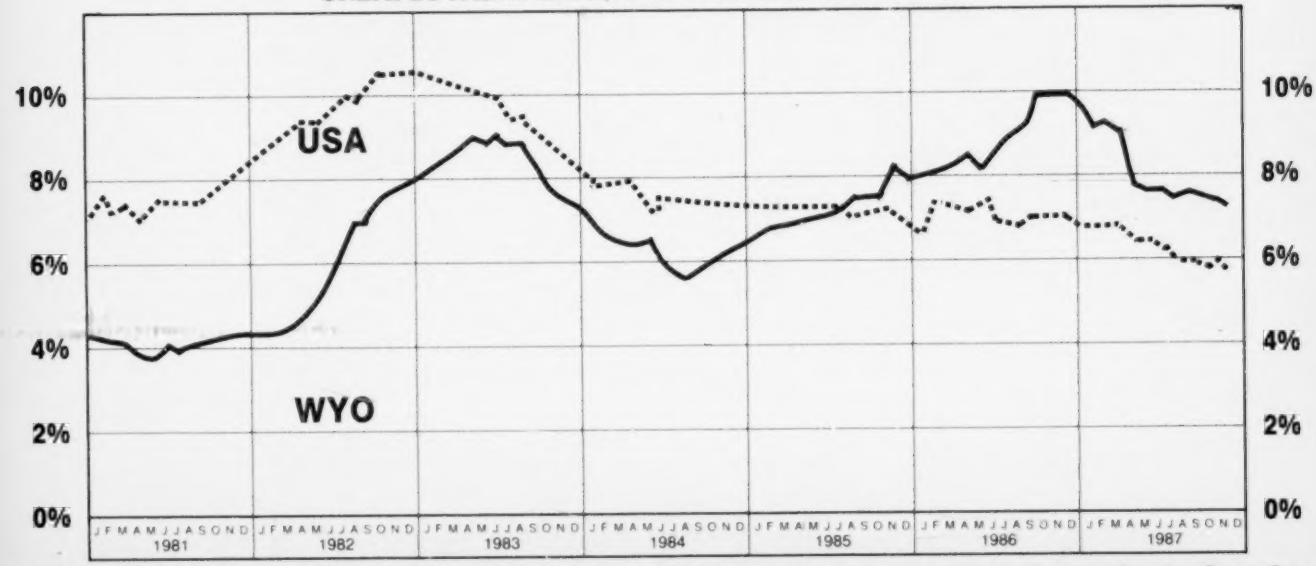
— Wyoming Average Wage Per Job Less Than U.S.
— Wyoming Tourism — Big Business
— Teton County Tourism Up In 1987

NATIONAL JOBLESS RATE AT 5.9 PERCENT

The nation continued in good economic health during November, 1987. Seasonally adjusted unemployment stood at 5.9 percent, down slightly from the 6.0 percent of October and the same as the 5.9 percent rate in September. The September rate was the lowest rate recorded since November, 1979. In fact, 1987 unemployment through November has averaged 6.2 percent for the nation. This compares to an annual average of 7.2 percent in 1985 and 7.0 percent in 1986. The number of unemployed in the U.S. in November was about 7.1 million, down 1.1 million over-the-year.

The average duration of unemployment in November, reflecting the improved economy, was 13.8 weeks, down considerably from 14.8 weeks a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Year-to-year comparisons of nationwide employment indicated the number of workers in November was 113.5 million, an annual gain of 3.1 million, a 2.8 percent increase. Employment gains were registered in all major industrial categories over-the-year. Services continued the growth industry and posted an annual gain in excess of one million workers. Retail trade followed with an employment gain of 367,000, followed by manufacturing, up 360,000, and government, up 346,000. Adult women continued the trend of outpacing men with a 3.4 percent annual growth rate. This compares to 2.2 percent for adult men. Black female teenagers posted the highest unemployment at 36.7 percent.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.6 PERCENT

Seasonally adjusted, the Wyoming November unemployment rate stood at 7.6 percent, about the same as the October rate of 7.7 percent, and down from the year ago rate of 9.9 percent.

Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate for November, at 7.1 percent, was up seasonally for the second month in a row. The November rate was the lowest for that month since 1984. Historical trends indicate that the number of unemployed will continue to rise througth January or February of 1988.

The total number of unemployed in Wyoming in November stood at 16,798, up from 15,736 in October, and down 26 percent from 22,643 a year ago.

WYOMING LABOR FORCE CONTINUES DOWN FROM YEAR AGO

The statewide civilian labor force continued to shrink seasonally in November, over one percent from October, and down over three percent from a year ago. The number of workers, total employment, in November was down 2,100, or one percent, over the year. Across the state only manufacturing and mining indicated notable annual employment gains. All other major industries were at, or below, year ago levels.

AREA TRENDS

All but five Wyoming counties experienced year-to-year declines in their labor force during November, as did the state as a whole. Counties indicating moderate growth rate of one to three percent were Crook, Goshen, Johnson and Niobrara. Teton County was up 9.0 percent over-the-year. The Jackson area, representing a bright spot in the Wyoming economy, has indicated an annual growth rate in the four to nine percent range thus far in 1987.

OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked 10th highest in the nation in October, up from 12th in July, August, and September. Louisiana and New Hampshire continued to have the highest and lowest rates in the nation at 10.1 and 2.1 percent.

WYOMING TOURISM – BIG BUSINESS

Lower gasoline prices and an impressive promotional campaign helped to boost Wyoming Tourism in 1987. During 1987, the Wyoming Travel Commission expanded its promotional campaign to include television and radio advertising, in additon to the traditional print media program.

The U.S. Travel Data Center in Washington, D.C. estimates tourism in Wyoming generates about $150 million annually and employs nearly 19,500 workers. That ranks the tourism industry near the top of all private employing industries.

Two industrial sectors tied closely to tourism are hotels, motels, and lodging places as well as eating and drinking places. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics Program tracks the employment in these industries. Historically, employment increases in these industries through July and tapers off until about March. In July of 1987, hotels, motels, and lodging places employed around 10,000 while eating and drinking places employed 14,900. While not all of those employed in these industries are the result of tourism in the state, a large percentage are.

WYOMING AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB LESS THAN U.S.

Back in 1980 the average wage per job in Wyoming was $1,285 above what jobs paid nationwide, based on an annual salary. For 1986 the average wage per job in Wyoming was $891 less than what jobs paid nationwide. While wages increased 39.5 percent over the past six years in the United States, Wyoming's wages increased just 21.9 percent, according to a December, 1987 Bureau of Economic Analysis report.

Lincoln and Sublette counties were the only counties in Wyoming to see the average wage per job increase at a rate higher than the national average. There were, however, several counties that had a higher average wage per job than the national average in 1986 and they were Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Lincoln, Sublette and Sweetwater.

The county with the lowest average wage per job was Niobrara paying $12,941, while Campbell County paid an average of $23,911 per job.

Most counties in Wyoming saw average wages increasing faster than the Wyoming Cost of Living giving wage earners more spendable income. There were, however, some counties that saw wages increasing at a rate less than the statewide inflation rate of 13.3 percent over the six year period. Carbon, Fremont, Natrona and Platte County wage earners saw their buying power dwindle during the 1980 through 1986 period.

Overall, the average wage per job in Wyoming increased a scant 8.6 percent for the six year period when accounting for an inflation rate of 13.3 percent. Dividing the 8.6 percent by six years leaves most wage earners an extra 1.4 percent a year to put in their pockets.

AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB[1] FULL AND PART-TIME BY PLACE OF WORK

(DOLLARS)

	1980	1986	1980-1986 PERCENT CHANGE
UNITED STATES	$13,978	$19,493	39.5
WYOMING	15,263	18,602	21.9
COUNTIES:			
Albany	11,563	15,449	33.6
Big Horn	12,951	16,571	28.0
Campbell	18,616	23,911	28.4
Carbon	18,031	19,541	8.4
Converse	17,351	20,743	19.5
Crook	12,071	16,443	36.2
Fremont	14,951	16,096	7.7
Goshen	9,975	13,825	38.6
Hot Springs	12,077	15,866	31.4
Johnson	11,486	14,599	27.1
Laramie	14,162	18,490	30.6
Lincoln	15,074	21,554	43.0
Natrona	17,316	18,932	9.3
Niobrara	9,660	12,941	34.0
Park	12,595	16,449	30.6
Platte	15,349	16,714	8.9
Sheridan	12,878	15,469	20.1
Sublette	13,149	20,910	59.0
Sweetwater	18,892	23,227	22.9
Teton	10,446	13,540	29.6
Uinta	14,600	18,761	28.5
Washakie	12,889	17,076	32.5
Weston	13,871	16,446	18.6

Wyoming Statewide Cost of Living 4th 1980 vs. 4th 1986 — 13.3

Source: Department of Administration and Fiscal Control

U.S. Consumer Price Index, annual average 1980 vs. 1986 — 33.1

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, December 1987
Bureau of Labor Statistics

[1] The employment estimates used to compute the average are a job, not person count; people holding more than one job are in the estimates for each job they hold.

TETON COUNTY TOURISM UP IN 1987

While 1987 proved to be another difficult year for Wyoming's economy, there was a bright spot, Teton County tourism. Most indicators exhibited increased tourism activity in Teton County. Some Jackson area officials are even calling 1987 a "very good year" with increases in visitations and sales of about 15 percent. While not a record year like 1979 and 1980, the increase is considerably better than the period of 1982 through 1984 which most officials felt registered annual declines of about five percent.

Recent employment and unemployment figures from Research and Analysis appear to agree. For example, Teton County's unemployment rate registered 2.0 percent in August of 1987, while statewide the rate hovered at 6.5 percent. The last time Teton County had that low of an unemployment rate was September of 1981.

Total employment in Teton County during 1987 has grown about seven percent, while statewide employment has declined around two percent. Figures for November, the latest available and typically showing a seasonal decline, show employment growing from 6,660 in November, 1986 to 7,262 in November of 1987 and annual increase of 602 or 9.0 percent.

If it seems that Teton County is protected from the boom-bust cycles of the energy industry, you're right. Teton County has little, if any employment in the mining sector, while the state involves about 10 percent. The service industry accounts for the majority of employment in Teton County, just over 50 percent. Statewide, services account for 34 percent of employment. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that 90 percent of new jobs through 1995 will be in services, and Teton County's service based economy will be in a good position for continued growth.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1987	345.8	326.7	374.9	288.1	226.4	324.1	471.7
Annual % Change	4.5	3.3	3.6	3.9	6.2	6.5	6.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	NOV 1987[1]	OCT 1987[1]	NOV 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	235,927	238,960	243,888	- 1.3	- 3.3
Unemployment	16,798	15,736	22,643	6.7	- 25.8
Employed Labor Force	219,129	223,224	221,245	- 1.8	- 1.0
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	168,200	171,600	172,322	- 2.0	- 2.4
b. Agriculture[3]	8,572	9,967	8,732	- 14.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.1% 7.6%*	6.6% 7.7%*	9.3% 9.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.6% 5.9%*	5.7% 6.0%*	6.6% 6.9%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.0%	1.6%	3.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 653.77	$ 602.97	$ 627.73	8.4	4.1
Average Weekly Hours	47.0	43.1	42.5	9.0	10.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.91	$ 13.99	$ 14.77	- 0.6	- 5.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	18,431	14,237	33,245	29.5	- 44.6
a. Initial	3,055	2,884	4,882	5.9	- 37.4
Weeks Compensated	11,261	11,260	28,759	0.0	- 60.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,732,738	$ 1,765,942	$ 4,719,894	- 1.9	- 63.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 153.60	$ 156.43	$ 163.92	- 1.8	- 6.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	2,683	3,611	3,144	- 25.7	- 14.7
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,332	3,675	2,243	- 36.5	3.4
Non-Ag. Placements	2,198	3,135	2,105	- 29.9	4.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 527.90	$ 527.77	$ 520.40	0.0	1.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.7	41.4	- 0.1	2.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.48	$ 12.36	$ 12.57	0.1	- 0.7
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	345.8	345.3	330.8	0.1	4.5
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.9	311.4	298.7	0.2	4.4
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	326.7	326.9	316.4	- 0.1	3.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	NOV 1986	%CHANGE OCT-NOV	%CHANGE NOV-NOV	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	NOV 1986	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	NOV 1986
Statewide	235,927	238,960	243,888	- 1.3	- 3.3	16,798	15,736	22,643	7.1	6.6	9.3
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.6	7.7	9.9
Albany	15,085	14,958	15,260	0.8	- 1.1	729	586	825	4.8	3.9	5.4
Big Horn	4,492	4,615	4,908	- 2.7	- 8.5	331	291	610	7.4	6.3	12.4
Campbell	14,524	14,643	16,468	- 0.8	- 11.8	1,041	984	1,501	7.2	6.7	9.1
Carbon	8,318	8,548	8,390	- 2.7	- 0.9	726	723	828	8.7	8.5	9.9
Converse	5,832	5,848	6,283	- 0.3	- 7.2	447	389	643	7.7	6.7	10.2
Crook	2,881	3,020	2,867	- 4.6	0.5	167	186	251	5.8	6.2	8.8
Fremont	16,280	16,450	16,613	- 1.0	- 2.0	1,258	1,280	1,756	7.7	7.8	10.6
Goshen	6,532	6,559	6,336	- 0.4	3.1	346	298	359	5.3	4.5	5.7
Hot Springs	2,933	2,973	3,044	- 1.3	- 3.6	197	198	237	6.7	6.7	7.8
Johnson	3,584	3,727	3,517	- 3.8	1.9	221	225	350	6.2	6.0	9.9
Laramie	35,409	35,192	36,227	0.6	- 2.3	2,333	1,979	2,479	6.6	5.6	6.8
Lincoln	7,679	7,888	8,070	- 2.6	- 4.8	591	551	844	7.7	7.0	10.5
Natrona	31,537	31,647	33,356	- 0.3	- 5.5	2,368	2,379	3,780	7.5	7.5	11.3
Niobrara	1,624	1,660	1,577	- 2.2	3.0	154	128	139	9.5	7.7	8.8
Park	12,152	12,609	12,377	- 3.6	- 1.8	695	636	1,112	5.7	5.0	9.0
Platte	4,077	4,127	4,158	- 1.2	- 1.9	342	317	433	8.4	7.7	10.4
Sheridan	11,831	12,247	12,197	- 3.4	- 3.0	778	843	1,031	6.6	6.9	8.5
Sublette	3,178	3,429	3,578	- 7.3	- 11.2	260	252	331	8.2	7.3	9.2
Sweetwater	21,768	21,494	21,978	1.3	- 1.0	1,814	1,669	2,427	8.3	7.8	11.0
Teton	7,827	8,608	7,184	- 9.1	9.0	565	436	524	7.2	5.1	7.3
Uinta	10,620	10,711	11,294	- 0.8	- 6.0	938	876	1,431	8.8	8.2	12.7
Washakie	4,282	4,443	4,623	- 3.6	- 7.4	312	293	445	7.3	6.6	9.6
Weston	3,482	3,564	3,584	- 2.3	- 2.8	186	215	308	5.3	6.0	8.6
United States									5.6	5.7	6.6
United States - Seasonally adjusted									5.9	6.0	6.9

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	NOV 1987[2]	OCT 1987[3]	NOV 1986	OCT 1987	NOV 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1987	to NOV 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	190.4	193.5	193.3	- 1.6	- 1.5
Manufacturing	8.8	8.9	8.2	- 1.1	7.3
Durable Goods	4.0	4.1	3.7	- 2.4	8.1
Nondurable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	6.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	181.6	184.6	185.1	- 1.6	- 1.9
Mining	19.1	19.3	18.1	- 1.0	5.5
Contract Construction	12.3	13.6	13.7	- 9.6	- 10.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	14.0	14.0	- 0.7	- 0.7
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.8	5.6	- 1.7	1.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.1	6.3	0.0	- 3.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.3	44.8	45.2	- 1.1	- 2.0
Wholesale Trade	7.9	8.0	8.3	- 1.2	- 4.8
Retail Trade	36.4	36.8	36.9	- 1.1	- 1.4
Food Stores	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 5.2
Eating & Drinking Places	13.7	14.3	13.9	- 4.2	- 1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.7	7.8	8.0	- 1.3	- 3.8
Services	31.3	32.4	31.9	- 3.4	- 1.9
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.4	7.5	7.3	- 1.3	1.4
Government	53.0	52.7	54.2	0.6	- 2.2
Federal Government	7.2	7.4	7.1	- 2.7	1.4
State & Local Government	45.8	45.3	47.1	1.1	2.8
State Government	13.4	13.3	14.0	0.8	- 4.3
Local Government	32.4	32.0	33.1	1.2	- 2.1

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	NOV 1987[2]	OCT 1987[3]	NOV 1986	OCT 1987	NOV 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1987	to NOV 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.2	28.5	28.4	- 1.1	- 0.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.8	27.1	27.1	- 1.1	- 1.1
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.5	1.7	1.6	- 11.8	- 6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 5.5	- 5.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.4	8.3	8.6	1.2	- 2.3
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 7.1
Retail Trade	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.8	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.7	5.8	5.6	- 1.7	1.8
Government	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.8
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	- 2.1
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	30.7	31.5	- 0.3	- 2.8
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.6	30.4	- 0.3	- 3.0
Contract Construction	2.0	2.2	2.0	- 9.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 13.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.5	7.8	0.0	- 3.8
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.0	- 2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.8
Government	10.2	10.1	10.3	1.0	- 1.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State & Local Government	7.4	7.3	7.6	1.4	- 2.6

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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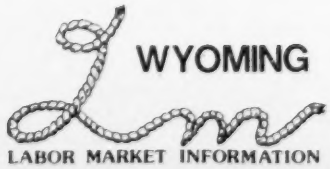

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 2 FEB. 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Nov '87	Dec '87
Labor Force	235,643	233,699
Employment	218,812	215,748
Unemployment	16,831	17,951
Rate (Raw)	7.1	7.7
Rate (S.A.)	7.7	7.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.95	$14.11
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	46.2	43.3
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.9	5.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.46	*$12.46
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.5	42.8
Consumer Price Index, All Urban 1967=100		
U.S. City Avg.	345.8	345.7
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.5	+4.4

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

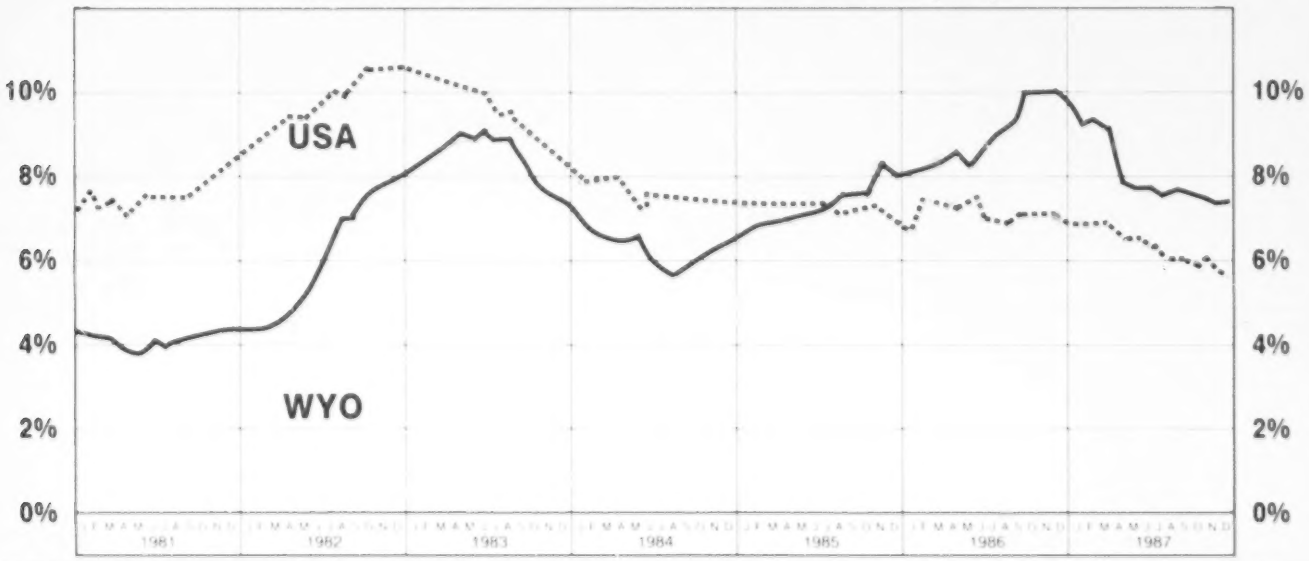
— Wyoming Poverty On The Rise
— ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Third Quarter 1987
— 1987 Census of Governments

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 5.8 PERCENT

National unemployment ticked downward in December, to 5.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, compared to 5.9 percent in November, 1987 and 6.7 percent in December, 1986. The number of persons unemployed nationally totals almost seven million, compared to almost eight million in December, 1986. During December, there was little or no change in the unemployment rates for adult men (4.9 percent), adult women (5.2 percent), teenagers (16.1 percent), whites (4.9 percent), and blacks (12.2 percent). The jobless rate for Hispanics declined to 8.1 percent during December. Unemployment rates for nearly all workers showed considerable improvement over the year.

In December, the average duration of unemployment was 14.2 weeks, up somewhat from 14.0 weeks in November, but in line with the general improvement in unemployment, showed a decline in duration of about one week compared to year ago levels.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Comparing national employment on a year to year basis shows that the number of workers in December was 113.7 million, an annual increase of over three million, or an improvement of nearly three percent. As has been the case in recent years, the services industry lead the month-to-month gains, but there were also additional job gains in construction and manufacturing. Employment in manufacturing continued to grow for the sixth straight month, increasing by 40,000 jobs during December. Machinery and electrical equipment were responsible for about half of maufacfuring's total increase. Employment in the motor vehicles and equipment industry was little changed in December, but unlike the rest of the manufacturing industry, has been moving downward and is now nearly 60,000 workers below its 1986 level.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT MOVES TO 7.7 PERCENT

The December unemployment rate in Wyoming, seasonally adjusted, continued at the November level of 7.7 percent—down considerably from the 9.7 percent posted one year ago.

December's unadjusted unemployment rate for Wyoming stood at 7.7 percent, as well, up seasonally for the third month in a row, and as the seasonally adjusted rate, is down from the same 9.7 percent registered last year. Unemployment rates in January and February, if they follow historic trends, will likely be higher.

Wyoming's total number of unemployed in December rose to 17,951, up from 16,831 in November, but well down from the 23,294 recorded one year earlier.

WYOMING LABOR FORCE AGAIN DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

The civilian labor force in Wyoming continued to dwindle during December, down eight-tenths of a percent from November and was down 2.4 percent from December, 1986. The number of employed workers in December was down year-to-year by only 475, which is somewhat less than it has been running in recent months. Nationwide, the employed labor force gained nearly three percent. Only manufacturing and mining showed noteable annual employment gains across the state in December. All other major industries were at, or below last year's levels.

AREA TRENDS

As in November, all but five Wyoming counties reflected annual declines in their labor force during December, and so did the state, as well. Crook, Goshen, Johnson and Niobrara counties continued to show some modest growth. Teton County was up a whopping 10.3 percent in their labor force from one year ago.

OTHER STATES

Once again, in November, Wyoming's unemployment rate was the tenth highest in the nation. West Virginia had the highest unemployment rate with 10.8 percent, and New Hampshire had the lowest, with 2.2 percent.

WYOMING POVERTY ON THE RISE

The number of Wyoming residents living in poverty has increased as as result of the state's economic hard times. According to the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the state's poverty rate has gone from 6.4 percent in 1979 to 12.0 percent in 1985.

The 1980 Census placed Wyoming's population at 469,557, with a poverty rate of 6.4 percent, there were 30,052 residents living in poverty. For 1985, the Census Bureau estimates the state's population was 509,000, of that an estimated 12.0 percent or 61,080 were living in poverty. In just five years, the population of Wyoming residents living in poverty almost doubled.

With the widespread layoffs in mining and construction many residents were forced to live on unemployment checks and savings, and when those ran out they had to accept jobs that put them and their families below the Census Bureau's Poverty Income Thresholds. The result, increased pressures on the state's social service and charity programs.

Currently there may be a decrease in the number of poor in Wyoming, not because of a sudden expansion in the economy but because of outmigration. Many of Wyoming's unemployed and underemployed are moving to other states in search of better paying jobs. Recent unemployment estimates agree. While the number of unemployed has declined in recent months, so has the total labor force, suggesting a loss in population.

The 1987 Census Bureau Poverty Statistical Income Thresholds are shown below.

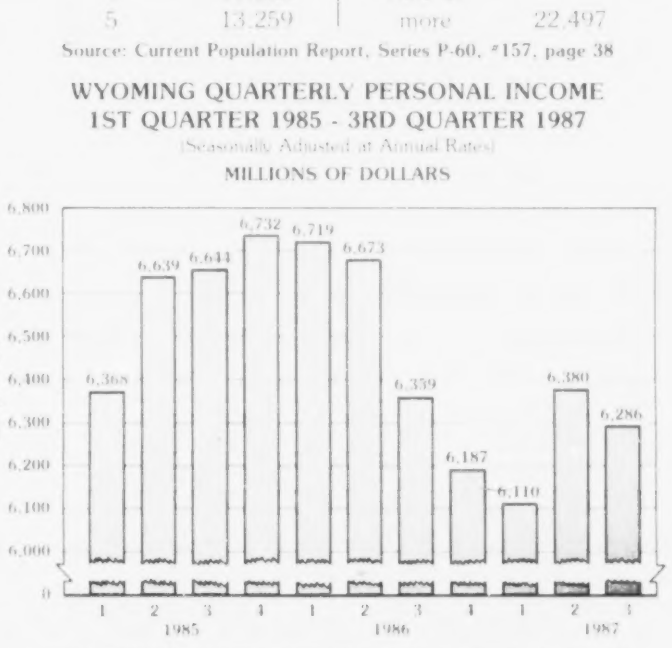
Family Size	Income	Family Size	Income
1	$ 5,572	6	$14,986
2	7,138	7	17,049
3	8,737	8	18,791
4	11,203	Nine or	
5	13,259	more	22,497

Source: Current Population Report, Series P-60, #157, page 38

WYOMING QUARTERLY PERSONAL INCOME
1ST QUARTER 1985 - 3RD QUARTER 1987

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, January, 1988.

Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, February, 1988.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – THIRD QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GROC-ERIES	HOUSING	UTIL-ITIES	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
omponent Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
yoming Cities							
Casper	92.0	95.2	71.1	99.8	93.3	99.0	100.5
eighboring Cities							
Billings, MT	99.6	105.3	94.1	96.6	96.7	99.5	102.9
Denver, CO	102.3	90.5	114.0	91.0	110.9	111.3	98.7
Omaha, NE	94.7	92.9	92.5	83.2	98.8	80.9	103.0
Rapid City, SD	100.8	99.8	106.9	101.7	95.7	113.5	95.7
Salt Lake City, UT	98.9	97.7	88.4	98.7	103.7	106.8	103.6
ighest U.S. City	149.2	152.9	258.0	187.4	130.8	189.3	129.7
	Boston MA	St. Thomas VI	Boston MA	New York NY	Newport RI	Anchorage AK	Juneau AK
owest U.S. City	86.0	85.6	70.4	39.2	79.7	70.0	86.4
	Poplar Bluff MO	Kansas City MO, KS	Morgan City LA	San Francisco CA	Fort Worth TX	Mc Minnville TN	New London WI

ource: ACCRA*, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association
ource: Bureau of Labor Statistics

1987 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

he recent 1987 Census of Governments reported that Wyo ing had 96 municipal governments, 56 school districts and 249 pecial district governments. That is an increase of five municipal overnments and 24 special district governments since the last me a Census of Governments was completed in 1982. In 1987 Vyoming had a total of 425 governmental units according to e Census.

he average number of local government units in 1987, per state as 1,663, but Illinois had 6,626 while Hawaii had only 18. he following 10 states had more than 3,000 governments each: inois, Pennsylvania, Texas, California, Kansas, Minnesota, hio, New York , Nebraska and Missouri. Together these 10 ates accounted for nearly one-half (49 percent) of all local overnment units in the nation.

Vyoming had an increase of 10 percent in special district govern ents from 1982 to 1987. This continues the trend of the past w decades to create new government units to meet the addi onal needs for governmental services and resources. A special district government is an independent, limited purpose govern ment unit (other than school districts), which exists as a separate entity and has substantial fiscal and administrative independence from general purpose governments. The United States has shown an increase in special district governments. Below are the increases in special district governments in the United States from 1952 to 1987.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS 1952 to 1987

Year	Number of Special District Governments
1952	12,340
1962	18,323
1972	23,885
1982	28,078
1987	29,487

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

WYOMING NUMBER OF SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS BY FUNCTION

TOTAL	HOSPITALS	HEALTH	HIGHWAYS	FIRE PROTECTION	DRAINAGE & FLOOD CONTROL	IRRIGATION	SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES
249	10	1	1	44	16	43	33	22
PARKS & RECREATION	SEWERAGE	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	WATER SUPPLY	OTHER UTILITY	CEMETARIES	ALL OTHER SINGLE FUNCTION DISTRICTS	MULTIFUNCTION DISTRICTS	
2	5	7	5	1	36	7	16	

ource: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
ecember 1987	345.7	328.1	375.3	288.5	221.1	323.3	472.9
nnual % Change	4.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.8	6.1	5.8

ource: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	DEC 1987[1]	NOV 1987[1]	DEC 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	233,699	235,643	239,517	- 0.8	- 2.4
Unemployment	17,951	16,831	23,294	6.7	- 22.9
Employed Labor Force	215,748	218,812	216,223	- 1.4	- 0.2
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	166,900	168,200	170,611	- 0.8	- 2.2
b. Agriculture[3]	7,629	8,572	7,771	- 11.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.7% 7.7%*	7.1% 7.7%*	9.7% 9.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.4% 5.8%*	5.6% 5.9%*	6.3% 6.7%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.7%	2.0%	4.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 610.96	$ 644.49	$ 648.40	- 5.2	- 5.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.3	46.2	43.9	- 6.3	- 1.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.11	$ 13.95	$ 14.77	1.1	- 4.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	24,851	18,431	45,821	34.8	- 45.8
a. Initial	4,044	3,055	5,089	32.4	- 20.5
Weeks Compensated	20,708	11,261	42,700	83.9	- 51.5
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,207,035	$ 1,732,738	$ 7,001,666	85.1	- 54.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 154.50	$ 153.60	$ 163.66	0.6	- 5.6
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,176	2,683	3,184	18.4	- 0.3
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,335	2,332	1,964	0.1	18.9
Non-Ag. Placements	2,728	2,198	1,920	24.1	42.1
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 533.29	$ 529.55	$ 535.51	0.7	- 0.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	42.5	42.4	0.7	0.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.46	$ 12.46	$ 12.63	0.0	- 1.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	345.7	345.8	331.1	0.0	4.4
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.7	311.9	298.5	- 0.1	4.4
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	328.1	326.7	317.0	0.4	3.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DEC 1987	NOV 1987	DEC 1986	%CHANGE NOV-DEC	%CHANGE DEC-DEC	DEC 1987	NOV 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987	NOV 1987	DEC 1986
Statewide	233,699	235,643	239,517	- 0.8	- 2.4	17,951	16,831	23,294	7.7	7.1	9.7
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									7.7	7.7	9.7
Albany	14,754	15,061	14,829	- 2.0	- 0.5	751	731	849	5.1	4.9	5.7
Big Horn	4,359	4,485	4,635	- 2.8	- 6.0	412	331	606	9.5	7.4	13.1
Campbell	14,166	14,506	16,012	- 2.3	- 11.5	1,040	1,044	1,484	7.3	7.2	9.3
Carbon	8,124	8,301	8,168	- 2.1	- 0.5	739	725	893	9.1	8.7	10.9
Converse	5,681	5,824	6,113	- 2.5	- 7.1	468	447	691	8.2	7.7	11.3
Crook	2,810	2,876	2,784	- 2.3	0.9	194	166	269	6.9	5.8	9.6
Fremont	16,049	16,246	16,259	- 1.2	- 1.3	1,453	1,257	1,939	9.1	7.7	11.9
Goshen	6,421	6,523	6,135	- 1.6	4.7	387	349	378	6.0	5.4	6.2
Hot Springs	2,837	2,927	2,884	- 3.1	- 1.6	216	196	212	7.6	6.7	7.3
Johnson	3,548	3,578	3,467	- 0.8	2.3	232	221	371	6.5	6.2	10.7
Laramie	35,469	35,375	35,560	0.3	- 0.3	2,342	2,347	2,540	6.6	6.6	7.1
Lincoln	7,484	7,669	7,913	- 2.4	- 5.4	709	594	885	9.5	7.7	11.2
Natrona	31,628	31,584	32,988	0.1	- 4.1	2,554	2,368	3,673	8.1	7.5	11.1
Niobrara	1,605	1,620	1,541	- 0.9	4.2	155	153	133	9.7	9.4	8.6
Park	11,947	12,123	12,083	- 1.5	- 1.1	831	695	1,162	7.0	5.7	9.6
Platte	3,951	4,068	4,055	- 2.9	- 2.6	367	342	490	9.3	8.4	12.1
Sheridan	11,725	11,801	12,033	- 0.6	- 2.6	840	780	1,065	7.2	6.6	8.9
Sublette	3,144	3,172	3,469	- 0.9	- 9.4	309	260	390	9.8	8.2	11.2
Sweetwater	21,553	21,741	21,956	- 0.9	- 1.8	1,916	1,823	2,614	8.9	8.4	11.9
Teton	8,329	7,810	7,554	6.6	10.3	519	564	441	6.2	7.2	5.8
Uinta	10,316	10,604	10,930	- 2.7	- 5.6	974	937	1,466	9.4	8.8	13.4
Washakie	4,306	4,271	4,584	0.8	- 6.1	345	312	435	8.0	7.3	9.5
Weston	3,493	3,478	3,565	0.4	- 2.0	198	189	312	5.7	5.4	8.7
United States									5.4	5.6	6.3
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.8	5.9	6.7

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	DEC 1987[2]	NOV 1987[3]	DEC 1986	NOV 1987	DEC 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to DEC 1987	to DEC 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	188.7	190.2	191.1	- 0.8	- 1.3
Manufacturing	8.4	8.6	8.1	- 2.3	3.7
Durable Goods	3.8	4.0	3.6	- 5.0	5.6
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	180.3	181.6	183.0	- 0.7	- 1.5
Mining	19.0	19.2	18.2	- 1.0	4.4
Contract Construction	10.9	12.1	12.4	- 9.9	- 12.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	14.0	14.1	- 0.7	- 1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.8	5.8	- 3.4	- 3.4
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.1	6.3	1.6	- 1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.9	44.4	44.8	1.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	8.0	7.9	8.2	1.3	- 2.4
Retail Trade	36.9	36.5	36.6	1.1	0.8
Food Stores	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 1.8	- 5.3
Eating & Drinking Places	13.8	13.9	13.5	- 0.7	2.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.7	8.0	1.3	- 2.5
Services	31.3	31.3	31.9	0.0	- 1.9
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	1.4
Government	52.5	52.9	53.6	- 0.8	- 2.1
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	45.4	45.8	46.5	- 0.9	- 2.4
State Government	13.4	13.4	14.0	0.0	- 4.3
Local Government	32.0	32.4	32.5	- 1.2	- 1.5

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	DEC 1987[2]	NOV 1987[3]	DEC 1986	NOV 1987	DEC 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to DEC 1987	to DEC 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.2	28.1	28.3	0.4	- 0.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.8	26.7	27.0	0.4	- 0.7
Mining	2.6	2.7	2.5	- 3.7	4.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.5	2.3	- 4.0	4.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.5	1.6	- 6.7	- 12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.5	8.3	8.5	2.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 3.7
Retail Trade	5.9	5.7	5.8	3.5	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
Government	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.9	- 1.8
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.2	- 2.1
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.3	30.5	31.0	- 0.6	- 2.2
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.2	29.4	29.9	- 0.7	- 2.3
Contract Construction	1.7	1.9	1.8	- 10.5	- 5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 13.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Government	10.1	10.1	10.3	0.0	- 1.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.8	2.7	- 3.6	0.0
State & Local Government	7.4	7.8	7.6	- 5.1	- 2.6

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ISSN 0512-4409

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 3 MAR. 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Dec '87	Jan '88
Labor Force	228,224	227,119
Employment	210,863	206,892
Unemployment	17,361	20,227
Rate (Raw)	7.6	8.9
Rate (S.A.)	7.6	7.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.15	$14.78
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	45.9	42.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.8	5.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.49	$12.61
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.0	42.2
Consumer Price Index All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	115.4	115.7
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.0	+4.0

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

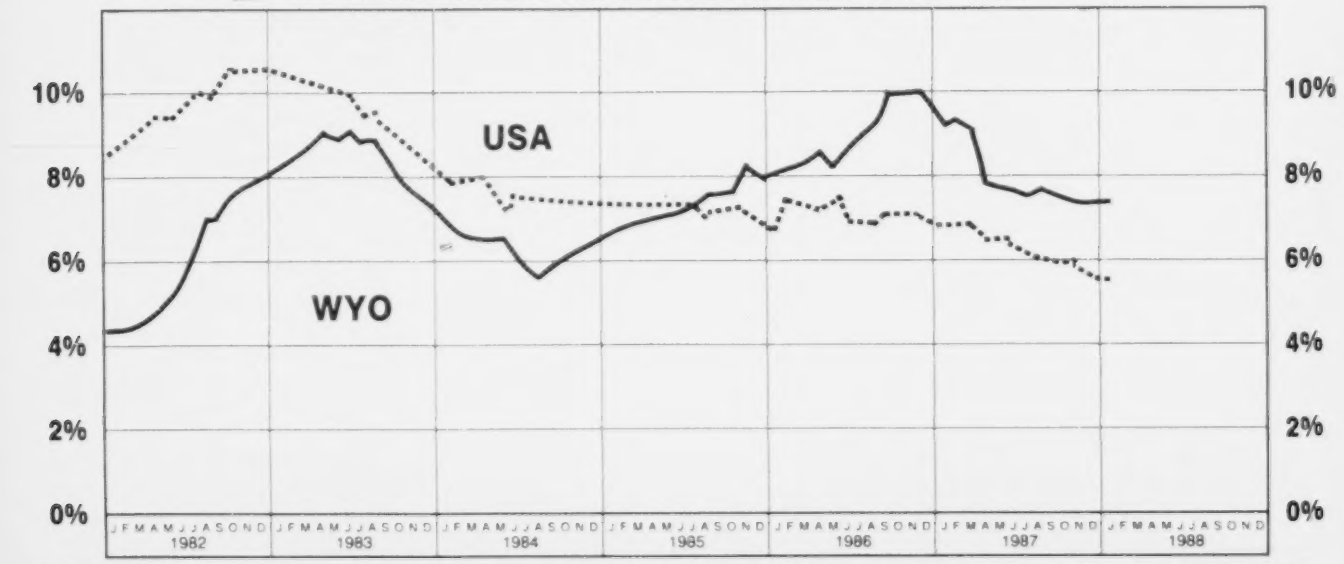
— Wyoming Occupation Outlook 1986 Projected to 1989
— Industrial Employment Projections
— Occupational Employment Projections

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RISES

January's total civilian employment increased by 385,000 to 114.1 million, seasonally adjusted, and that part of the population with jobs gained two-tenths of a percent. Year-to-year civilian employment rose by 3.1 million, with Hispanics, who comprise about seven percent of the employed labor force, showing a gain of more than 20 percent annually.

Unemployment, nationally, did not change in January and growth in non ag jobs slowed. The total civilian unemployment rate for the month was 5.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, the same as December, but down substantially from the 6.7 percent rate recorded in January, 1987. There was little or no change during the month in the jobless rates for adult men and women (both 5.1 percent), teenagers (16.0 percent), whites (5.0 percent), and blacks (12.2 percent). The unemployment rate for Hispanics declined to 7.2 percent during the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average duration of unemployment in January was 14.4 weeks, up from 14.2 weeks in December, but was a decline from 15.0 weeks registered in January, 1987.

Civilian labor force grew by 450,000 to a seasonally adjusted level of 121.2 million in January. This is two million more than the past year and the labor force participation rate climbed to a record 65.9 precent in January.

In service industries, where growth is usually greatest, only 30,000 jobs were added, but in retail trade there was a gain of 155,000 workers. Wholesale trade added 20,000 jobs, while employment in government fell by 65,000, falling back to last November's level. Finance, insurance and real estate has shown little change since October and manufacturing grew by only 25,000 jobs in January. Growth was weak in durable goods industries related to construction, and in auto manufacturing, machinery and electrical equipment continued to improve. In nondurables, increases in printing and publishing and the food industries were partially offset by declines in textiles and apparel. There was a drop of 15,000 in mining, mostly in oil and gas extraction, while construction employment fell by 50,000.

"UPWARD IN JANUARY" GOES WYOMING'S UNEMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Wyoming in January remained at 7.6 percent, the same as December, but was down fully three percent from January, 1987's rate of 10.6 percent.

January's unadjusted unemployment rate for Wyoming was posted at 8.9 percent—the fourth month-to-month increase in a row. However, compared to the January, 1987 the rate is much lower than the 12.3 percent recorded at that time.

Unemployment in January, as is usually the case, increased substantially to 20,227 from 17,361 in December, 1987 but was down substantially from the January, 1987 total of 29,287.

WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE CONTINUES TO SHRINK

The state's civilian labor force continued to shrivel in January—down to just over 227,100, which compares to about 238,400 one year ago. That's a decline of 4.7 percent, year-to-year. The current labor force figure is the lowest it has been in January since January, 1980 when it was logged in at 216,500. There were 206,900 employed workers this January, compared to about 209,000 in January, 1987, a decrease of just over one percent. Only manufacturing and mining indicated annual employment gains across the state. All other major industries were at or below last year's levels.

AREA TRENDS

During the month of January, there were 16 counties which showed declines in their labor force, and Natrona County had the largest number of people looking for work, more than 2,800, with an unemployment rate of 9.3 percent. However, that is down almost five percent from the 14.1 percent posted in January, 1987. Laramie County had more than 2,600 unemployed, but their jobless rate was only 7.3 percent, due to the fact that the labor force in Laramie County is nearly 6,000 larger than Natrona County's. The lowest unemployment rate in the state was shared by Albany and Teton counties, with 5.3 percent.

OTHER STATES

In January, Wyoming tied with the state of Washington for the tenth highest unemployment rate in the nation. West Virginia again had the highest unemployment rate with 10.8 percent, and New Hampshire had the lowest, again with 2.2 percent.

WYOMING OCCUPATION OUTLOOK 1986 PROJECTED TO 1989

Recently the Research and Analysis Section in cooperation with the Wyoming Occupational Information Coordinating Committee made an attempt to project industrial and occupational employment to the year 1989. The projections were developed using a microcomputer based matrix system developed by the Utah Department of Employment Security.

The results of the projections will appear in the publication, *Wyoming Occupational Outlook, 1986 Projected to 1989*. The publication should be available in the near future and is free to anyone interested. Some of the results of the project appear in this edition of the *Trends*.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Wyoming is following the national trend of a more service oriented society. The Research and Analysis Section projects that from 1986 to 1989 the state's service industry will grow 6.5 percent. Payroll job growth will be strong for almost all of the service producing industries, particularly health services, business services, and day care services.

That was the good news. Some industries in Wyoming are expected to decline, or grow at a very modest pace. Agriculture is expected to fall 10.3 percent over the next three years. Most of this decline will be among self-employed and unpaid family workers who are facing the fact that the costs of production outweigh any profits.

Government employment is expected to decline 3.6 percent from 1986 to 1989. While federal employment is expected to remain stable, state and local government employment will deteriorate.

In addition, the mining industry in Wyoming is not expected to fare well in the future. The industry will grow an anemic 1.4 percent over the next three years. After several years of poor performance, the mining industry will do little to help Wyoming's employment.

Surprisingly, construction will do better than expected, particularly heavy construction. It is projected that construction will grow about two percent annually, due in part, to highway repairs.

All in all, the state's future employment is projected to grow about one percent annually. Not much, but better than declines experienced over the previous years.

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTIONS 1986 AND PROJECTED 1989

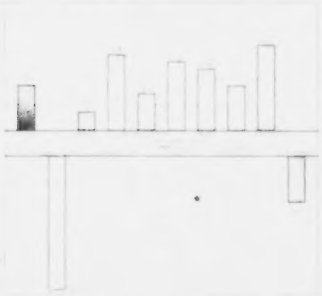
INDUSTRY	1986 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PROJECTED 1989 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	ACTUAL CHANGE FROM 1986	1986 TO 1989 PERCENT CHANGE
Agriculture	10,770	4.8	9,660	4.1	-1,110	-10.3
Mining	19,470	8.6	19,750	8.4	280	1.4
Construction	18,020	8.0	19,060	8.1	1,040	5.8
Manufacturing	8,050	3.5	8,280	3.5	230	2.9
TCU	14,730	6.5	15,510	6.6	780	5.3
Trade	44,730	19.7	46,870	20.0	2,140	4.8
FIRE	8,300	3.7	8,590	3.7	290	3.5
Services	77,690	34.3	82,760	35.3	5,070	6.5
Government	24,750	10.9	23,860	10.2	- 890	- 3.6
Total	226,500	100.0	234,340	100.0	7,840	3.5

WYOMING OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR 1986 AND PROJECTED FOR 1989

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1986 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	1986-1989 NUMERICAL CHANGE	1986-1989 PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMERICAL CHANGE
Managerial & Administrative	13,260	13,790	530	4.0	177
Professional, Paraprofessional, & Technical	41,640	43,250	1,610	3.9	537
Sales & Related Occupations	20,510	21,870	1,360	6.6	453
Clerical & Administrative Support	33,050	34,220	1,170	3.5	390
Service Occupations	39,410	40,980	1,570	4.0	523
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishery	11,750	10,810	-940	-8.0	-313
Production, Operating & Maintenance	66,870	69,440	2,570	3.8	857
Total*	226,500	234,340	7,840	3.5	2,613

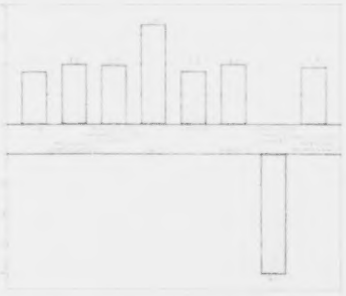
*May not equal detail due to rounding

WYOMING 1986 TO 1989 PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTIONS



Source: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis in cooperation with Wyoming Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, March, 1988.

WYOMING 1986 TO 1989 PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



Source: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis in cooperation with Wyoming Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, March, 1988.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

It appears future employment growth in Wyoming will be tied closely to sales and service occupations. Of the top ten occupations with the highest growth rates and employment of 500 or more, all but three would be considered sales or service occupations.

The top growth occupations from 1986 to 1989 will be child care workers, followed by sales representatives. Child care workers will grow annually by 115 positions, while sales representatives will add about 45 new positions each year. Truck drivers seem to be on the move, and although the growth rate for this occupation isn't as high as some, there could be about 200 new jobs created annually.

One occupational group is on the decline. Agriculture, forestry, and fishery occupations can expect to lose about 300 jobs annually based on past performances.

WYOMING TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS BY PROJECTED GROWTH RATES AND EMPLOYMENT OVER 500 1986 TO 1989

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	1986 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL GROWTH	ANNUAL GROWTH	ANNUAL SEPARATIONS	ANNUAL OPENINGS
1. Child Care Workers	6.2	1,561	2,205	344	115	73	188
2. Sales Representatives, Except Scientific Prod	4.1	1,039	1,174	135	45	28	73
3. Bus Drivers	3.0	518	560	42	21	22	43
4. Cleaners, Private Household	3.6	645	715	70	23	90	113
5. Teachers, Preschool and Kindergarten	3.4	554	611	57	19	4	23
6. All Other Teachers and Instructors	3.4	1,002	1,104	102	34	45	79
7. Insurance Sales Workers	3.1	859	947	78	25	33	59
8. Truck Drivers	2.8	2,552	3,156	604	201	198	399
9. Derrick Operators, Oil and Gas	2.5	568	613	45	15	5	20
10. First Line Supervisors, Sales	2.6	1,333	1,437	104	35	57	92

Source: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis in cooperation with Wyoming Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
January 1988	115.7	115.7	116.2	118.1	110.4	107.1	134.4
Annual % Change	4.0	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	6.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JAN 1988[1]	DEC 1987[1]	JAN 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	227,119	228,224	238,384	- 0.5	- 4.7
Unemployment	20,227	17,361	29,287	16.5	- 30.9
Employed Labor Force	206,892	210,863	209,097	- 1.9	- 1.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	159,800	166,900	163,424	- 4.3	- 2.2
b. Agriculture[3]	8,144	9,244	8,712	- 11.9	- 6.5
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.9% 7.6%*	7.6% 7.6%*	12.3% 10.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.3% 5.8%*	5.4% 5.8%*	7.3% 6.7%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.5%	2.7%	5.1%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 628.15	$ 649.49	$ 611.94	- 3.2	2.6
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	45.9	42.0	- 7.4	1.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.78	$ 14.15	$ 14.57	4.5	1.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	28,642	24,851	45,864	15.3	- 37.6
a. Initial	4,626	4,044	5,713	14.4	- 19.0
Weeks Compensated	21,066	20,708	42,255	1.7	- 50.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,329,177	$ 3,207,035	$ 6,955,194	3.8	- 52.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.69	$ 154.50	$ 164.34	2.1	- 4.0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	3,176	3,954	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	2,335	1,503	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	2,728	1,395	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 532.14	$ 537.07	$ 538.05	- 0.9	- 1.1
Average Weekly Hours	42.2	43.0	42.5	- 1.9	- 0.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.61	$ 12.49	$ 12.66	1.0	0.4
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	115.7	115.4	111.2	0.3	4.0
Producer Prices, All Commodities	104.5	104.1	100.5	0.4	4.0
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	115.7	114.8	112.1	0.8	3.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JAN 1988	DEC 1987	JAN 1987	%CHANGE DEC-JAN	%CHANGE JAN-JAN	JAN 1988	DEC 1987	JAN 1987	JAN 1988	DEC 1987	JAN 1987
Statewide	227,119	228,224	238,384	- 0.5	- 4.7	20,227	17,361	29,287	8.9	7.6	12.3
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									7.6	7.6	10.6
Albany	15,906	16,075	15,614	- 1.1	1.9	842	739	1,073	5.3	4.6	6.9
Big Horn	4,460	4,439	4,789	0.5	- 6.9	447	413	736	10.0	9.3	15.4
Campbell	14,618	14,968	15,945	- 2.3	- 8.3	1,226	1,022	2,023	8.4	6.8	12.7
Carbon	7,382	7,518	7,890	- 1.8	- 6.4	806	712	1,192	10.9	9.5	15.1
Converse	5,333	5,398	5,998	- 1.2	- 11.1	569	453	893	10.7	8.4	14.9
Crook	2,941	3,102	2,921	- 5.2	0.7	283	195	342	* 9.6	6.3	11.7
Fremont	15,677	15,013	16,473	4.4	- 4.8	1,762	1,401	2,316	11.2	9.3	14.1
Goshen	6,074	6,024	5,990	0.8	1.4	651	375	440	10.7	6.2	7.3
Hot Springs	3,036	2,930	2,963	3.6	2.5	200	212	282	6.6	7.2	9.5
Johnson	3,179	3,229	3,345	- 1.5	- 5.0	274	222	498	8.6	6.9	14.9
Laramie	36,067	36,217	35,784	- 0.4	0.8	2,622	2,273	3,049	7.3	6.3	8.5
Lincoln	6,004	6,167	6,673	- 2.6	- 10.0	811	661	1,064	13.5	10.7	15.9
Natrona	30,304	31,006	32,530	- 2.3	- 6.8	2,829	2,465	4,583	9.3	8.0	14.1
Niobrara	1,770	1,826	1,620	- 3.1	9.3	139	154	162	7.9	8.4	10.0
Park	11,915	11,919	12,276	0.0	- 2.9	1,043	805	1,483	8.8	6.8	12.1
Platte	4,296	4,191	4,420	2.5	- 2.8	406	364	592	9.5	8.7	13.4
Sheridan	11,677	11,726	12,508	- 0.4	- 6.6	961	817	1,411	8.2	7.0	11.3
Sublette	2,558	2,678	3,069	- 4.5	- 16.7	311	306	510	12.2	11.4	16.6
Sweetwater	17,875	18,265	20,324	- 2.1	- 12.0	1,972	1,804	3,196	11.0	9.9	15.7
Teton	9,050	8,631	8,286	4.9	9.2	478	506	542	5.3	5.9	6.5
Uinta	9,384	8,966	10,820	4.7	- 13.3	1,025	929	1,815	10.9	10.4	16.8
Washakie	4,441	4,683	4,711	- 5.2	- 5.7	326	344	660	7.3	7.3	14.0
Weston	3,171	3,250	3,439	- 2.4	- 7.8	245	188	427	7.7	5.8	12.4
United States									6.3	5.4	7.3
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.8	5.8	6.7

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JAN 1988[2]	DEC 1987[3]	JAN 1987	DEC 1987	JAN 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to JAN 1988	to JAN 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	173.0	177.2	176.3	- 2.4	- 1.9
Manufacturing	8.0	8.3	7.6	- 3.6	5.3
Durable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 2.8	6.1
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.7	4.3	- 4.2	4.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	165.0	168.9	168.7	- 2.3	- 2.2
Mining	17.4	17.8	17.1	- 2.2	1.8
Contract Construction	7.1	8.2	8.8	- 13.4	- 19.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.8	12.7	13.1	0.8	- 2.3
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.8	4.9	5.0	- 2.0	- 4.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	5.9	6.1	3.4	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	38.6	40.3	39.6	- 4.2	- 2.5
Wholesale Trade	6.7	6.8	6.9	- 1.5	- 2.9
Retail Trade	31.9	33.5	32.7	- 4.8	- 2.4
Food Stores	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.2	5.3	- 1.9	- 3.8
Eating & Drinking Places	11.6	12.3	11.7	- 5.7	- 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	- 3.9
Services	30.8	30.9	31.0	- 0.3	- 0.6
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.7	7.6	7.3	1.3	5.5
Government	51.0	51.7	51.4	- 1.4	- 0.8
Federal Government	7.3	7.4	7.0	- 1.4	4.3
State & Local Government	43.7	44.3	44.4	- 1.4	- 1.6
State Government	13.2	13.3	13.5	- 0.8	- 2.2
Local Government	30.5	31.0	30.9	- 1.6	- 1.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JAN 1988[2]	DEC 1987[3]	JAN 1987	DEC 1987	JAN 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to JAN 1988	to JAN 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.5	26.5	26.4	- 3.8	- 3.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.2	25.2	25.2	- 4.0	- 4.0
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	13.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.1
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Contract Construction	1.1	1.2	1.3	- 8.3	- 15.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	8.0	7.7	- 2.5	1.3
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.5	5.7	5.4	- 3.5	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.2	5.4	5.5	- 3.7	- 5.4
Government	4.4	4.9	5.2	- 10.2	- 15.3
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	3.8	4.3	4.5	- 11.6	- 15.6
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.4	29.9	29.8	- 1.7	- 1.3
Manufacturing	1.0	1.1	1.0	- 9.1	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.4	28.8	28.8	- 1.4	- 1.4
Contract Construction	1.6	1.7	1.6	- 5.9	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.2	7.0	- 2.8	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.5	6.3	- 3.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Government	9.9	10.0	10.0	- 1.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.8	2.7	- 3.6	0.0
State & Local Government	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	- 1.4

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602. Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ISSN 0512-4409

VOL. 25 NO. 4 APR. 1988

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jan '88	Feb '88
Labor Force	227,780	228,542
Employment	207,487	208,788
Unemployment	20,293	19,754
Rate (Raw)	8.9	8.6
Rate (S.A.)	7.6	7.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.54	$14.70
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.2	42.3
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.8	5.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.67	$12.60
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.0	41.9
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	115.7	116.0
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.0	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wyoming Union Membership
- Graph Of Unemployment Rates For Selected Countries
- ACCRA* Cost of Living Comparisons, Fourth Quarter 1987

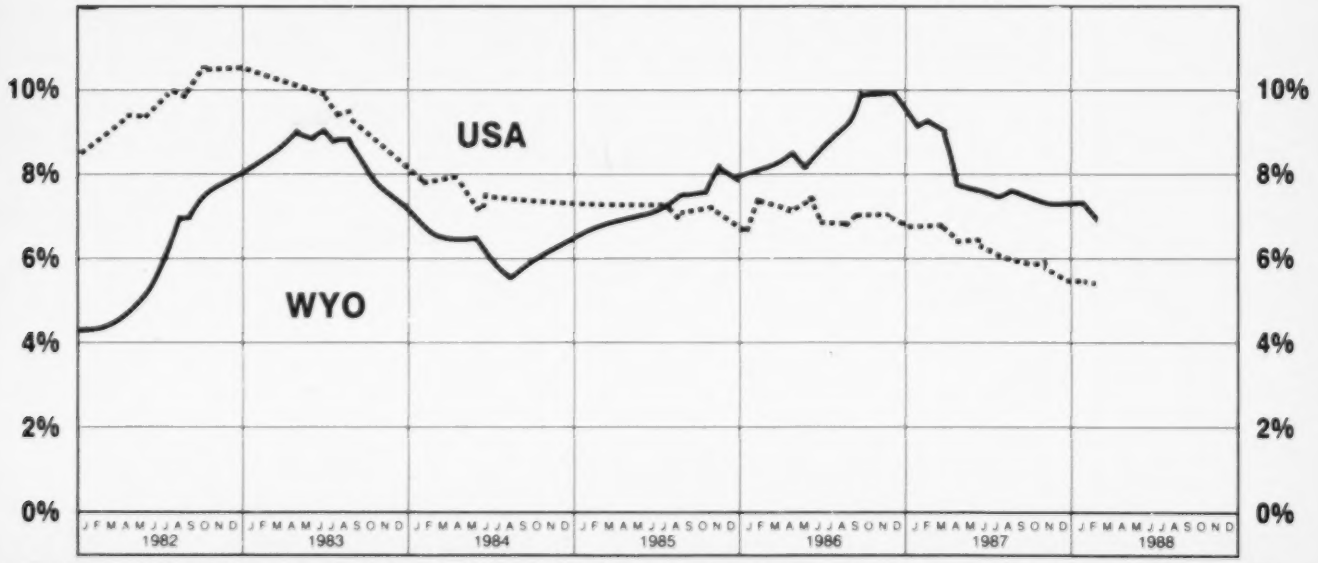
NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST SINCE JULY 1979

With the national economy expanding by more than a half-million new jobs over-the-month in February, the nation's civilian unemployment rate dropped to 5.7 percent. July, 1979 was the last time the rate was this low. In fact only once since 1974, in May of 1979 when the rate was 5.6 percent, has the percentage of jobless Americans been lower.

The just released March U.S. rate dropped to 5.6 percent.

Over-the-year, in February, national employment was up by 3.0 million workers, an increase of nearly three percent. As has been the case in recent years the service industry lead the annual gain, up over 1.1 million new jobs, followed by trade and manufacturing.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

White adult men had the lowest unemployment, 4.1 percent, in February down a full percentage point of a year ago. White adult women followed at 4.5 percent. Black teenagers had the highest unemployment at 38.3 percent, much higher than the white teenage rate of 12.4 percent.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN FEBRUARY

Wyoming's unemployment registered its first seasonal decline of the new year. The February rate, at 8.6 percent, compared to 8.9 percent in January and 12.6 percent in February, 1987.

The seasonally adjusted employment rate at 7.3 percent for February, was also down from 7.6 percent a month ago and 10.7 percent a year ago.

Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked eighth highest in the nation in January, at 8.9 percent, the latest month data is available for all states. In the Rocky Mountain area Idaho and Montana had higher unemployment, both at 9.5 percent. On the other side of the coin Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, and South Dakota had lower unemployment at 7.8, 6.7, 5.2, and 4.7 percent.

Again, in February, Natrona County had the largest number of people looking for work, more than 2,700, with an unemployment rate of 8.9 percent. However, that is well over five percentage points down from the 14.5 percent recorded in February, 1987. Laramie County was close behind with more than 2,400 out of work and a lower rate of 6.7 percent because of a larger labor force.

Honors for the lowest unemployment in the state, 4.6 percent, went to Teton County. Albany County followed, with 4.9 percent. The Jackson area, a continuing bright spot in the Wyoming economy, also had both the highest numerical annual growth in the labor force, almost 800, and the highest annual percentage growth rate, 9.3 percent.

WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE REGISTERS SEASONAL UPTURN

The Wyoming civilian labor force reflected a slight seasonal gain in February, less than one percent, but continued down over-the-year by over 10,500, or 4.4 percent. The February labor force stood at just over 228,500, its lowest February level since 1980 when it registered 217,800. The number of employed workers in the state, at about 208,800, indicated a seasonal monthly gain in February and remained at about the year ago level.

Around the state, during February, 17 of the 23 counties in the state registered annual declines in their labor force. For more details refer to Table 2. Of the major industries only manufacturing, mining, services, and government indicated annual employment gains. All other industries were at or below year ago levels.

WYOMING UNION MEMBERSHIP

Almost 10 percent of Wyoming's workforce was union affiliated during August of 1987, according to a survey conducted by the Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics. Of the estimated 226,061 workers in the state, 22,422 were determined to be union members. The results of the survey appear in the publication, *Directory of Wyoming Labor Organizations, 1987-1988*.

The survey revealed the greatest concentration of union affiliated workers was within government, which claimed 11,331 members or 50.5 percent of the overall state total. Transportation and public utilities was second with 5,147 members or 22.9 percent. The remaining industries in Wyoming had less than 10 percent of the state's total union labor.

Some counties in Wyoming have higher percentages of unionized labor than others. For example, approximately 22 percent of Sweetwater County's employment is affiliated with a union, while Teton County has just 1.5 percent of its employment carrying union cards.

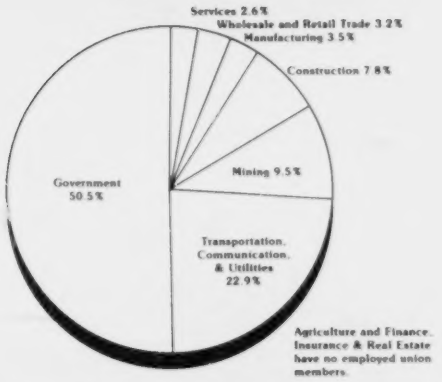
Union membership over the last few years in Wyoming has been on the decline as a result of Wyoming's poor economy. In 1987 the number of union members declined by 2,056 year-to-year, and the percent of union members to total employment (9.9 percent) is the lowest such ratio posted in the 1980's. The previous low was recorded in 1984 at 10.2 percent, the highest was computed at 13.8 percent in 1980.

WYOMING
COUNTIES RANKED BY PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT UNIONIZED
August, 1987

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYED UNION MEMBERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT UNIONIZED
1. Sweetwater	16,645	3,729	22.4
2. Platte	3,864	745	19.3
3. Carbon	7,935	1,255	15.8
4. Laramie	34,837	5,143	14.8
5. Converse	5,057	713	14.1
6. Lincoln	5,911	759	12.8
7. Big Horn	4,289	508	11.8
8. Sheridan	11,504	1,162	10.1
9. Washakie	4,493	448	10.0
10. Goshen	5,645	489	8.7
11. Natrona	29,053	2,329	8.0
12. Fremont	13,500	1,052	7.8
13. Uinta	9,440	634	6.7
14. Albany	15,186	932	6.1
15. Hot Springs	2,917	178	6.1
16. Weston	3,085	184	6.0
17. Campbell	14,307	791	5.5
18. Sublette	2,629	142	5.4
19. Park	13,586	684	5.0
20. Johnson	3,324	164	4.9
21. Crook	2,968	120	4.0
22. Niobrara	2,033	53	2.6
23. Teton	13,854	208	1.5
Statewide	226,061	22,422	9.9

Source: *Directory of Wyoming Labor Organizations, 1987-1988*, Wyoming Department of Labor & Statistics. County and statewide employment figures are revised August, 1987. Local Area Unemployment Statistics Figures, Research and Analysis, February 1988.

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNION MEMBERS IN WYOMING BY INDUSTRY


Services 2.6%
Wholesale and Retail Trade 3.2%
Manufacturing 3.5%
Construction 7.8%
Mining 9.5%
Government 50.5%
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities 22.9%
Agriculture and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate have no employed union members.

Source: *Directory of Wyoming Labor Organizations 1987-1988*, Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics.
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, March 1988.

HISPANIC GROWTH CONTINUES

According to a recent Census Bureau report, the nation's Hispanic population in March, 1987 reached 18.8 million, a 30% increase since 1980 compared with 6% for the non-Hispanic population. Other findings include:

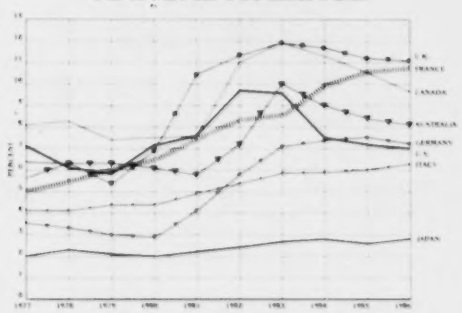
"The Central & South American Origin population grew the fastest during the last five years. (40%)."

"One-fourth of Hispanic families were living below poverty level in 1986 compared to 10% of non-Hispanic families. One-half of Hispanic families below poverty level were maintained by women with no husband present."

"One-half of Hispanics 25 years and over were high school graduates in 1987, a 6% improvement since 1982."

This information was obtained from *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1986 & 1987* (Advance Report), P-20, No. 416.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES 1977-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE



Source: Monthly Labor Review, February, 1988
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, March 1988.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – FOURTH QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GROC-ERIES	HOUSING	UTIL-ITIES	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	95.7	96.7	76.2	111.3	97.8	96.2	102.7
Neighboring Cities:							
Missoula, MT	98.4	102.7	82.6	85.1	100.0	115.0	107.9
Denver, CO	103.1	92.9	119.0	89.8	112.4	109.2	96.8
Omaha, NE	93.4	91.6	93.7	83.2	95.9	91.3	97.4
Rapid City, SD	98.0	103.9	92.9	101.4	98.7	112.4	93.5
Salt Lake City, UT	98.3	93.1	89.4	96.4	104.9	100.5	105.0
Highest U.S. City	152.3 Boston MA	154.7 St. Thomas VI	261.3 Boston MA	185.5 New York NY	122.7 W. Palm Beach, FL	202.1 Juneau AK	130.6 Anchorage AK
Lowest U.S. City	86.2 Cookeville TN	86.0 Provo UT	69.2 Pueblo CO	57.4 Seattle WA	79.0 Kennett MD	71.7 Cleveland TN	86.4 Sharon PA

Source: ACCRA*, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
February 1988	116.0	115.8	116.6	118.3	110.2	106.8	135.5
Annual % Change	3.9	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	FEB 1988[1]	JAN 1988[1]	FEB 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	228,542	227,780	239,108	0.3	- 4.4
Unemployment	19,754	20,293	30,202	- 2.7	- 34.6
Employed Labor Force	208,788	207,487	208,906	0.6	- 0.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	158,850	159,800	162,174	- 0.6	- 2.0
b. Agriculture[3]	9,495	8,144	8,987	16.6	5.7
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.6% 7.3%*	8.9% 7.6%*	12.6% 10.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.2% 5.7%*	6.3% 5.8%*	7.2% 6.6%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.9%	3.5%	5.5%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 621.81	$ 628.13	$ 596.90	- 1.0	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	43.2	40.8	- 2.1	3.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.70	$ 14.54	$ 14.63	1.1	0.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	33,674	28,642	46,007	17.6	- 26.8
a. Initial	3,293	4,626	3,959	- 28.8	- 16.8
Weeks Compensated	24,017	21,066	43,379	14.0	- 44.6
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,760,705	$ 3,329,177	$ 7,055,960	13.0	- 46.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.21	$ 157.69	$ 162.36	- 0.9	- 3.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	2,599	3,784	3,112	- 31.3	- 16.5
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,236	1,780	1,578	- 30.6	- 21.7
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 527.99	$ 532.14	$ 527.52	- 0.8	0.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	42.0	42.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.60	$ 12.67	$ 12.56	- 0.6	0.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	116.0	115.7	111.6	0.3	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	104.6	104.5	101.0	0.1	3.6
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	115.8	115.7	112.5	0.1	2.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEB 1988	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	%CHANGE JAN-FEB	%CHANGE FEB-FEB	FEB 1988	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	FEB 1988	JAN 1988	FEB 1987
Statewide	228,542	227,780	239,108	0.3	- 4.4	19,754	20,293	30,202	8.6	8.9	12.6
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									7.3	7.6	10.7
Albany	16,121	15,922	15,793	1.2	2.1	797	844	1,035	4.9	5.3	6.6
Big Horn	4,615	4,472	4,832	3.2	- 4.5	574	453	846	12.4	10.1	17.5
Campbell	14,756	14,639	16,101	0.8	- 8.4	1,343	1,226	2,237	9.1	8.4	13.9
Carbon	7,521	7,387	7,938	1.8	- 5.3	790	805	1,142	10.5	10.9	14.4
Converse	5,352	5,336	6,017	0.3	- 11.1	533	568	899	10.0	10.6	14.9
Crook	2,984	2,947	2,926	1.3	2.0	268	283	342	9.0	9.6	11.7
Fremont	15,832	15,696	16,545	0.9	- 4.3	1,664	1,761	2,266	10.5	11.2	13.7
Goshen	6,001	6,085	6,050	- 1.4	- 0.8	647	651	688	10.8	10.7	11.4
Hot Springs	3,004	3,040	2,935	- 1.2	2.4	189	200	274	6.3	6.6	9.3
Johnson	3,246	3,185	3,400	1.9	- 4.5	256	274	508	7.9	8.6	14.9
Laramie	35,859	36,059	35,768	- 0.6	0.3	2,404	2,658	3,098	6.7	7.4	8.7
Lincoln	5,906	6,013	6,678	- 1.8	- 11.6	718	813	1,146	12.2	13.5	17.2
Natrona	30,663	30,695	32,502	- 0.1	- 5.7	2,723	2,834	4,709	8.9	9.2	14.5
Niobrara	1,827	1,774	1,686	3.0	8.4	130	139	202	7.1	7.8	12.0
Park	12,104	11,941	12,376	1.4	- 2.2	1,044	1,042	1,467	8.6	8.7	11.9
Platte	4,346	4,305	4,380	1.0	- 0.8	415	406	575	9.5	9.4	13.1
Sheridan	11,811	11,710	12,517	0.9	- 5.6	974	966	1,427	8.2	8.2	11.4
Sublette	2,591	2,560	3,113	1.2	- 16.8	301	311	564	11.6	12.1	18.1
Sweetwater	18,011	17,915	20,505	0.5	- 12.2	1,903	1,983	3,250	10.6	11.1	15.8
Teton	9,049	9,067	8,281	- 0.2	9.3	414	478	566	4.6	5.3	6.8
Uinta	9,196	9,404	10,610	- 2.2	- 13.3	980	1,025	1,844	10.7	10.9	17.4
Washakie	4,577	4,451	4,719	2.8	- 3.0	436	326	679	9.5	7.3	14.4
Weston	3,171	3,173	3,438	- 0.1	- 7.8	251	245	439	7.9	7.7	12.8
United States									6.2	6.3	7.2
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.7	5.8	6.6

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1988[2]	JAN 1988[3]	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to FEB 1987	to FEB 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	173.3	173.6	174.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Manufacturing	7.8	8.1	7.6	- 3.7	2.6
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.5	4.2	- 6.7	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	165.5	165.5	167.1	0.0	- 1.0
Mining	17.2	17.5	16.7	- 1.7	3.0
Contract Construction	7.0	7.2	8.4	- 2.8	- 16.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.4	12.6	12.9	- 1.6	- 3.9
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Transportation except Railroads	4.6	4.7	4.9	- 2.1	- 6.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 1.6	- 1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	38.7	39.0	38.9	- 0.8	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 1.5	- 2.9
Retail Trade	32.1	32.3	32.1	- 0.6	0.0
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.0	- 3.8
Eating & Drinking Places	11.9	12.0	11.6	- 0.8	2.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.6	0.0	- 5.3
Services	30.9	30.9	30.8	0.0	0.3
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.7	7.7	7.3	0.0	5.5
Government	52.0	51.1	51.8	1.8	0.4
Federal Government	7.3	7.4	6.9	- 1.4	5.8
State & Local Government	44.7	43.7	44.9	2.3	- 0.4
State Government	13.3	13.0	13.3	2.3	0.0
Local Government	31.4	30.7	31.6	2.3	- 0.6

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1988[2]	JAN 1988[3]	FEB 1987	JAN 1988	FEB 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to FEB 1988	to FEB 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.0	25.9	26.3	- 0.4	- 1.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.7	24.6	25.1	0.4	- 1.6
Mining	2.5	2.6	2.3	- 3.8	8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.4	2.1	- 4.2	9.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	- 8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	4.0
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	3.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.3	5.2	5.5	1.9	- 3.7
Government	4.9	4.8	5.3	2.1	- 7.5
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	4.3	4.2	4.6	2.4	- 6.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.6	29.5	29.3	0.3	1.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.5	28.4	28.3	0.4	0.7
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.5	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
Government	9.9	9.9	10.1	0.0	- 2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	- 2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 5 MAY 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Feb '88	Mar '88
Labor Force	228,395	227,051
Employment	208,633	209,092
Unemployment	19,762	17,959
Rate (Raw)	8.7	7.9
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.75	$14.92
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.9	41.9
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.7	5.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.62	$12.58
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.5	41.1
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	116.0	116.5
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.9	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wyoming Per Capita Income
- Wyoming's Population to Decline Through 2010
- States Ranked by Percent Change in Population

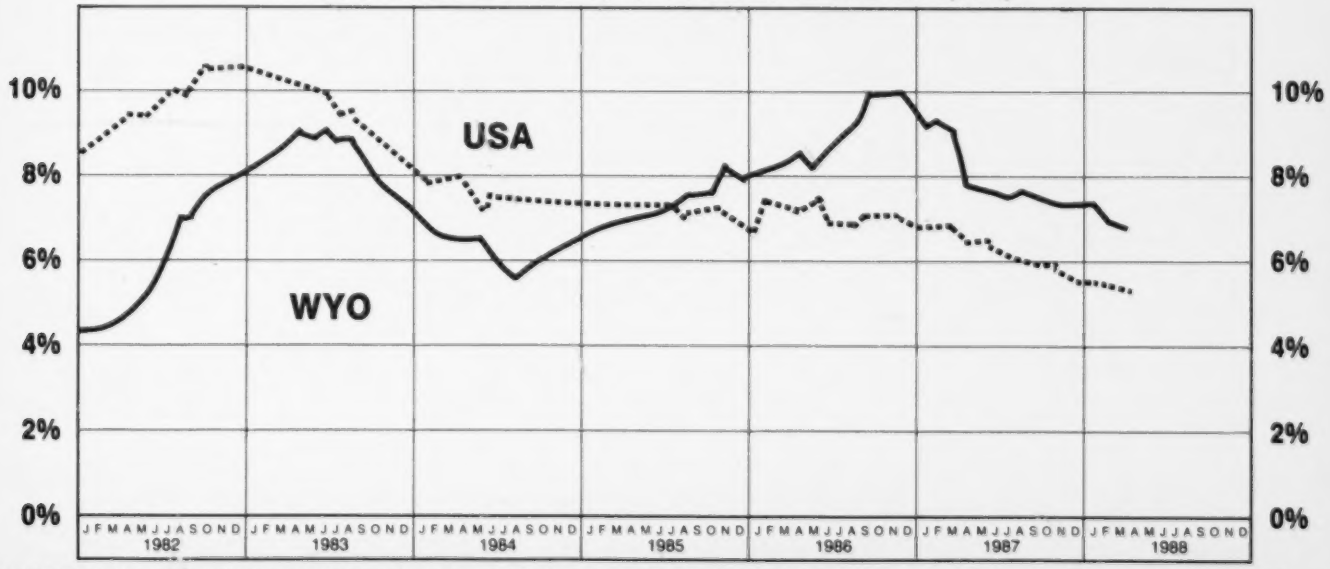
U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Nonagricultural employment throughout the nation continued to rise during March, while at the same time, civilian unemployment continued to decline. The national civilian unemployment rate in March dropped another one-tenth of a percent from February, to 5.6 percent, the lowest it has been since May, 1979.

Civilian employment continued to rise from February, by over 400,000 in March. From September to February, national civilian employment had been gaining on average by about 300,000 per month. The civilian labor force, in March at 120 million, was 1.6 million greater than in March, 1987.

For adult women, the unemployment rate was down four-tenths of a percent to 4.8 percent in March, while the jobless rate for men stood at 4.9 percent. The unemployment rate for whites was 4.7 percent in March, for blacks, 12.8 percent, and Hispanics at 8.2 percent showed little change, while the rate for teenagers rose to 16.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATE'S JOBLESS RATE DOWN AGAIN IN MARCH

Wyoming unemployment posted its second decline of the year in March, dropping from 8.7 percent in February to 7.9 percent. The unemployment rate in March, 1987 was 12.1 percent.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in March, compared to 7.0 percent in February and 10.3 percent in March, 1987.

Wyoming's unemployment rate tied with New Mexico for the eighth highest rate in the nation in February, which is the latest monthly data available for all states. Montana and Idaho again held the highest unemployment rates in the Rocky Mountain area, with 9.1 percent each. Colorado unemployment rate stood at 8.1 percent, followed by Utah, with 6.3 percent, Nebraska, with 4.9 percent and South Dakota, with 4.2 percent.

As usual, Natrona County continued to have the largest number of people looking for work, about 2,500 unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 8.3 percent. This is still a considerable improvement from the 13.8 percent posted last year. Laramie County was close behind with more than 2,200 out of work.

Teton County once again had the lowest unemployment rate in the state, 3.9 percent, followed by Albany County, with 4.5 percent. The Jackson, Wyoming area continued with the highest labor force growth rate in the state—7.9 percent year-to-year.

WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE CONTINUES ANNUAL DECLINE

The total civilian labor force in March was just slightly more than 227,000 in Wyoming, indicating yet another year-to-year decline, this time by nearly 12,000 or 5.0 percent. The number of employed workers in the state was about 209,100 which was a slight improvement over February, but was down from the year ago level by less than one percent.

Eighteen of the 23 counties in the state reflected the continuing trend of Wyoming's declining labor force. Around the state only manufacturing, mining, services and government showed some annual employment improvement. All other major industries were at or below the previous year levels. Additional details are contained in Table 2.

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income in the Cowboy state declined for the second straight year reflecting the state's poor economic health. The income per resident fell $22 from $12,781 in 1986 to $12,759 in 1987. Wyoming's rank among states also fell from 34th in 1986 to 36th in 1987. Alaska was the only other state to experience a drop in income in 1987.

During the late 70's and early 80's, Wyoming ranked near the top of per capita income nationally — sixth for years 1979, 1980 and 1981. Wyoming enjoyed incomes that were above the national average until 1983, when for the first time in years the state's per capita income fell below the national average. Since 1983, the U.S. per capita income has increased almost 27 percent from $12,098 in 1983 to $15,340 in 1987. For the same period, Wyoming's income has grown a scant eight percent.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic analysis calculates per capita incomes for the U.S. and the states annually. Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1. The table below summarizes the recent history of Wyoming's per capita income.

WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME 1975-1987

	WYOMING				U.S.	
YEAR	PERCENT OF NAT'L AVG.	RANK AMONG STATES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR.	PER CAPITA PERS. INC.	PER CAPITA PERS. INC.	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR.
1975	106	13	8.1	$ 6,414	$ 6,073	7.5
1976	104	15	8.1	6,935	6,651	9.5
1977	107	11	12.3	7,790	7,294	9.7
1978	112	7	16.6	9,083	8,136	11.5
1979	113	6	12.4	10,207	9,033	11.0
1980	114	6	11.1	11,339	9,919	9.8
1981	113	6	8.8	12,342	10,949	10.4
1982	107	11	- 0.6	12,263	11,481	4.9
1983	98	23	- 3.4	11,841	12,098	5.4
1984	93	27	3.5	12,252	13,114	8.4
1985	93	27	5.6	12,940	13,907	6.0
1986	87	34	- 1.2	12,781	14,641	5.3
1987	83	36	- 0.1	12,759	15,340	4.8

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

WYOMING'S POPULATION TO DECLINE THROUGH 2010

Wyoming's population will continue to shrink through the year 2010 according to projections released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. The Census estimates that the state's population will decline 19,000 from 506,000 in 1987 to 487,000 by 2010.

Wyoming will continue into the next century as the least populous state. Vermont which this year becomes second smallest, keeps that rank past 2000. Alaska now third smallest, will move to fourth smallest, while North Dakota will become third smallest.

TOTAL POPULATION
(x 1,000)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	2000	2010	RANK 1990 1995 2000	PERCENT CHANGE 1980-1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1990-2010
WYOMING	506	505	503	502	495	489	487	50th	6.9	-2.8

STATES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION 1987-2010

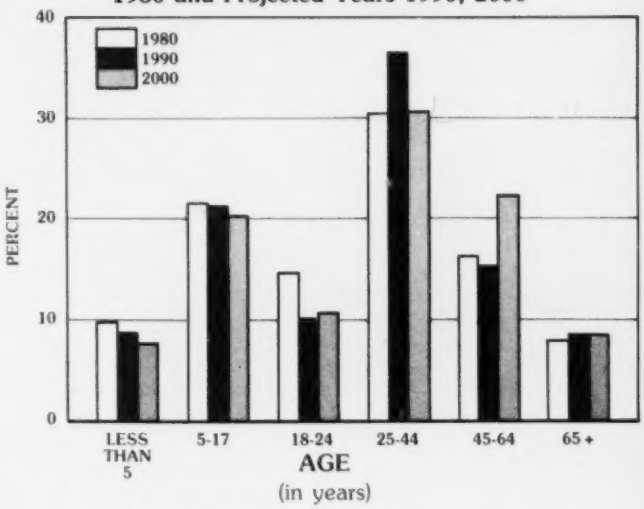
(in thousands)

		ESTIMATED 1987 POPULATION	ESTIMATED 2010 POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE
1.	Arizona	3,432	5,319	55.0
2.	Nevada	993	1,484	49.4
3.	New Mexico	1,518	2,248	48.1
4.	Florida	11,962	17,530	46.5
5.	Georgia	6,244	9,045	44.9
6.	Hawaii	1,081	1,559	44.2
7.	North Carolina	6,422	9,045	40.8
8.	Alaska	544	765	40.6
9.	New Hampshire	1,058	1,455	37.5
10.	California	27,531	37,347	35.7
11.	Texas	16,937	22,281	31.6
12.	Utah	1,694	2,171	28.2
13.	Virginia	5,883	7,410	26.0
14.	Maryland	4,532	5,688	25.5
15.	Colorado	3,308	4,098	23.9
16.	Delaware	641	790	23.2
17.	South Carolina	3,420	4,205	23.0
18.	Washington	4,514	5,282	17.0
19.	New Jersey	7,687	8,980	16.8
20.	Mississippi	2,643	3,028	14.6
21.	Tennessee	4,848	5,500	13.4
22.	Alabama	4,086	4,609	12.8
23.	Vermont	547	608	11.2
24.	Rhode Island	982	1,085	10.5
25.	Maine	1,184	1,308	10.5
26.	Oregon	2,716	2,991	10.1
27.	Connecticut	3,212	3,532	10.0
28.	Arkansas	2,386	2,624	10.0
29.	Missouri	5,100	5,521	8.3
30.	Dist. of Columbia	621	672	8.2
31.	Minnesota	4,243	4,578	7.9
32.	Idaho	1,006	1,079	7.3
33.	Massachusetts	5,838	6,255	7.1
34.	Oklahoma	3,295	3,511	6.6
35.	Kansas	2,469	2,564	3.8
36.	New York	17,759	18,139	2.1
37.	South Dakota	707	722	2.1
38.	Louisiana	4,504	4,545	0.9
39.	Kentucky	3,733	3,710	- 0.6
40.	Illinois	11,569	11,495	- 0.6
41.	Michigan	9,191	9,097	- 1.0
42.	Wisconsin	4,791	4,713	- 1.6
43.	Indiana	5,518	5,409	- 2.0
44.	Montana	814	794	- 2.5
45.	Ohio	10,767	10,397	- 3.4
46.	Wyoming	506	487	- 3.8
47.	Nebraska	1,595	1,529	- 4.1
48.	Pennsylvania	11,874	11,134	- 6.2
49.	North Dakota	674	611	- 9.3
50.	West Virginia	1,902	1,617	-15.0
51.	Iowa	2,826	2,382	-15.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, April, 1988.

WYOMING POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

1980 and Projected Years 1990, 2000



Source: Bureau of Census.

Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, April, 1988.

BLS LOOKS AT DISPLACED WORKERS AND MASS LAYOFFS

The displaced worker survey began in 1984 as a supplement to the January CPS. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently issued its second bulletin on displaced workers - those who have lost jobs at which they had worked for a number of years. The data are for January 1986.

Highlights of the report:

- Over 5.1 million workers who had held their jobs for at least three years lost jobs because of plant closings or employment cutbacks over the January 1981 - January 1986 period.
- About two thirds of those workers had another job when surveyed in 1986. More than half earned at least as much in their new jobs as in those they had lost. But many had taken large wage cuts.
- Many changed occupations. Almost one out of every five machine operators, assemblers and inspectors who were reemployed in 1986 had switched to service related occupations.
- The displaced workers were heavily concentrated in the East North Central States - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1988	116.5	116.0	117.0	119.0	114.3	106.5	136.3
Annual % Change	3.9	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.2	3.1	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAR 1988[1]	FEB 1988[1]	MAR 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	227,051	228,395	238,960	- 0.6	- 5.0
Unemployment	17,959	19,762	29,019	- 9.1	- 38.1
Employed Labor Force	209,092	208,633	209,941	0.2	- 0.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	158,900	158,850	162,180	0.0	- 2.0
b. Agriculture[3]	10,343	9,495	9,364	8.9	10.5
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.9% 6.7%*	8.7% 7.0%*	12.1% 10.3%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.9% 5.6%*	6.2% 5.7%*	6.9% 6.5%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.7%	3.9%	5.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 625.15	$ 632.78	$ 588.24	- 1.2	6.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	42.9	39.8	- 2.3	5.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.92	$ 14.75	$ 14.78	1.2	0.9
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	30,864	33,674	50,100	- 8.3	- 38.4
a. Initial	3,030	3,293	3,720	- 8.0	- 18.5
Weeks Compensated	27,405	24,017	44,908	14.1	- 39.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,246,824	$ 3,760,705	$ 7,262,677	12.9	- 41.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 154.62	$ 156.21	$ 161.43	- 1.0	- 4.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	2,947	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	1,791	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	1,446	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 517.04	$ 523.73	$ 522.92	- 1.3	- 1.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	41.5	41.8	- 1.0	- 1.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.58	$ 12.62	$ 12.51	0.3	0.6
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	116.5	116.0	112.1	0.4	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	104.9	104.6	101.2	0.3	3.7
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	116.0	115.8	112.5	0.2	3.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAR 1988	FEB 1988	MAR 1987	%CHANGE FEB-MAR	%CHANGE MAR-MAR	MAR 1988	FEB 1988	MAR 1987	MAR 1988	FEB 1988	MAR 1987
Statewide	227,051	228,395	238,960	- 0.6	- 5.0	17,959	19,762	29,019	7.9	8.7	12.1
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									6.7	7.0	10.3
Albany	16,081	16,117	15,750	- 0.2	2.1	718	799	984	4.5	5.0	6.2
Big Horn	4,597	4,614	4,870	- 0.4	- 5.6	526	574	875	11.4	12.4	18.0
Campbell	14,695	14,749	16,115	- 0.4	- 8.8	1,202	1,343	2,146	8.2	9.1	13.3
Carbon	7,440	7,518	7,808	- 1.0	- 4.7	737	789	1,026	9.9	10.5	13.1
Converse	5,334	5,350	6,014	- 0.3	- 11.3	512	533	887	9.6	10.0	14.7
Crook	2,985	2,984	2,915	0.0	2.4	272	268	343	9.1	9.0	11.8
Fremont	15,734	15,822	16,652	- 0.6	- 5.5	1,525	1,664	2,298	9.7	10.5	13.8
Goshen	6,084	6,001	6,142	1.4	- 0.9	563	647	644	9.3	10.8	10.5
Hot Springs	3,051	3,001	2,984	1.7	2.2	180	189	244	5.9	6.3	8.2
Johnson	3,230	3,244	3,353	- 0.4	- 3.7	259	256	506	8.0	7.9	15.1
Laramie	35,658	35,871	35,990	- 0.6	- 0.9	2,209	2,404	3,082	6.2	6.7	8.6
Lincoln	5,896	5,902	6,766	- 0.1	- 12.9	656	718	1,179	11.1	12.2	17.4
Natrona	30,165	30,568	32,424	- 1.3	- 7.0	2,495	2,722	4,480	8.3	8.9	13.8
Niobrara	1,805	1,826	1,674	- 1.2	7.8	134	130	214	7.4	7.1	12.8
Park	11,962	12,098	12,288	- 1.1	- 2.7	849	1,044	1,368	7.1	8.6	11.1
Platte	4,385	4,345	4,437	0.9	- 1.2	384	415	579	8.8	9.6	13.0
Sheridan	11,794	11,805	12,519	- 0.1	- 5.8	849	973	1,288	7.2	8.2	10.3
Sublette	2,609	2,589	3,108	0.8	- 16.1	278	301	517	10.7	11.6	16.6
Sweetwater	17,958	18,009	20,455	- 0.3	- 12.2	1,702	1,909	2,967	9.5	10.6	14.5
Teton	8,816	9,044	8,172	- 2.5	7.9	340	414	528	3.9	4.6	6.5
Uinta	8,981	9,193	10,346	- 2.3	- 13.2	936	983	1,768	10.4	10.7	17.1
Washakie	4,626	4,574	4,759	1.1	- 2.8	401	436	656	8.7	9.5	13.8
Weston	3,167	3,172	3,417	- 0.2	- 7.3	235	251	438	7.4	7.9	12.8
United States									5.9	6.2	6.9
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.6	5.7	6.5

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAR 1988[2]	FEB 1988[3]	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	MAR 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to MAR 1987	to MAR 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	173.2	173.3	174.5	- 0.6	- 0.7
Manufacturing	7.7	7.8	7.6	- 1.3	1.3
Durable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 2.8	2.9
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	165.5	165.5	166.9	0.0	- 0.8
Mining	17.0	17.2	16.5	- 1.2	3.0
Contract Construction	7.2	7.1	8.8	1.4	- 18.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.6	12.6	12.8	0.0	- 1.6
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	- 2.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	- 1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	38.5	38.7	38.9	- 0.5	- 1.0
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 2.9
Retail Trade	31.9	32.1	32.1	- 0.6	- 0.6
Food Stores	4.7	4.8	4.8	- 2.1	- 2.1
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.1	5.8	0.0	- 12.1
Eating & Drinking Places	12.0	11.9	11.7	0.8	2.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.5	0.0	- 4.0
Services	30.8	30.8	30.7	0.0	0.3
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.6	7.7	7.8	- 1.3	- 2.6
Government	52.2	51.9	51.7	0.6	1.0
Federal Government	7.8	7.8	6.9	0.0	13.0
State & Local Government	44.9	44.6	44.8	0.7	0.2
State Government	13.3	13.2	13.2	0.8	0.8
Local Government	31.6	31.4	31.6	0.6	0.0

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAR 1988[2]	FEB 1988[3]	MAR 1987	FEB 1988	MAR 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to MAR 1988	to MAR 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.8	25.8	26.3	0.0	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.5	24.5	25.1	0.0	- 2.4
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	- 10.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	- 15.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	2.7
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Retail Trade	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	- 3.7
Government	4.9	4.9	5.3	0.0	- 7.5
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.6	0.0	- 6.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.5	29.6	29.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.4	28.5	28.5	- 0.4	- 0.4
Contract Construction	1.5	1.6	1.6	- 6.2	- 6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	4.5
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	5.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Government	9.9	9.9	10.1	0.0	- 2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	- 2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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6/28/88

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 6 JUNE 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Mar '88	Apr '88
Labor Force	227,333	230,005
Employment	209,371	215,059
Unemployment	17,962	14,946
Rate (Raw)	7.9	6.5
Rate (S.A.)	6.7	5.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.68	$14.92
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.6	45.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.6	5.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.50	$12.44
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.6	42.6
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	116.5	117.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.9	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- County Per Capita Income
- Wyoming Counties Ranked by Percent Change in Per Capita Income
- Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families: First Quarter 1988
- Wyoming's Ranking According to Selected Tax Collections in 1987

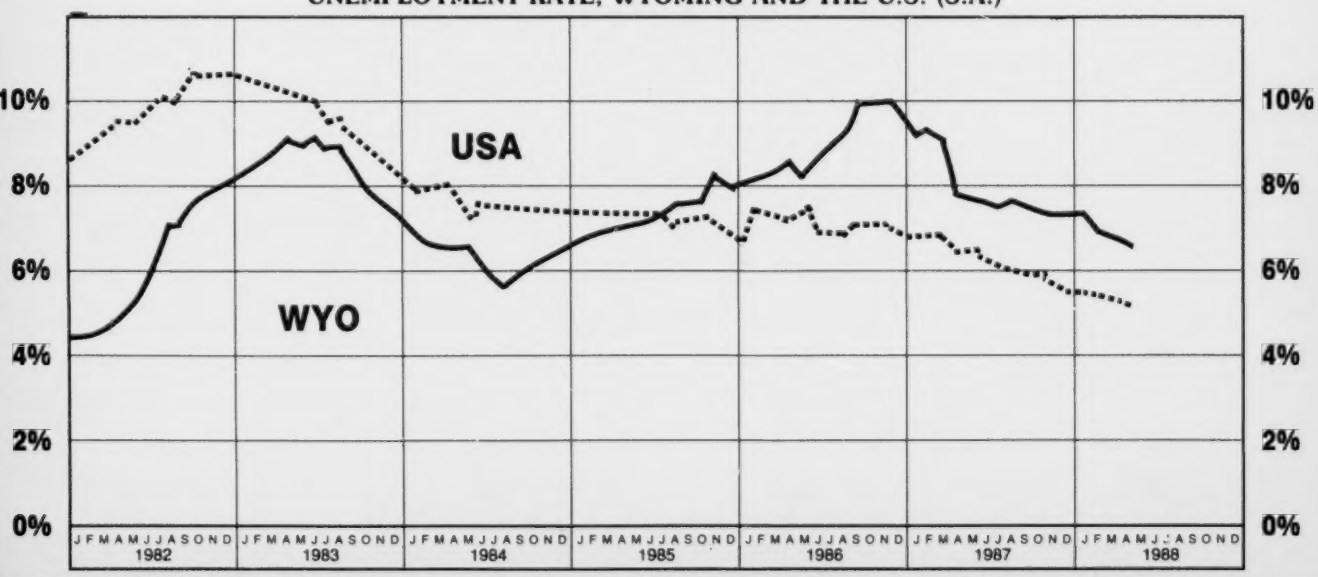
NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST SINCE 1974

The national economy continued its five year trend of high expansion as civilian employment, in April at 113.9 million, was 2.9 million greater than in April, 1987. In fact, the U.S. economy registered over one million additional jobs in April as compared to March. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped another two-tenths of a percent from March to 5.4 percent in April, the lowest it has been since 1974.

The largest annual national employment gains were registered in services, up 1.1 million workers, followed by retail trade and manufacturing, both up one-half million, and government which was up 343,000 workers.

For adult women, the unemployment rate continued at 4.8 percent in April, while the jobless rate for men declined to 4.6 percent. The unemployment rate for whites

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

was 4.6 percent in April, for blacks, 12.2 percent, and Hispanics at 9.3 percent was up. The rate for teenagers dropped to 15.9 percent.

STATE'S JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

Wyoming's unemployment rate dropped impressively in April to 6.5 percent, down almost a percent-and-a-half from the March rate of 7.9 percent and nearly four percent from the April, 1987 unemployment rate of 10.2 percent. The April seasonally adjusted rate stood at 5.8 percent, statewide, which was also down from the March rate of 6.7 percent and the year-ago rate of 9.1 percent.

The civilian labor force in Wyoming registered 230,005 in April, down by nearly 12,400, or 5.1 percent from one year ago. The number of Wyoming's employed workers, statewide, was posted at just over 215,000 which was up by nearly 5,700 from March, but was down from the April, 1987 total of 217,700. That amounts to a year-to-year decline of 1.2 percent.

MOST WYOMING COUNTIES REGISTER LABOR FORCE DECLINES

Again in April, 18 of the state's 23 counties indicated declines in their labor force. On a statewide level there were slight employment gains noted in manufacturing, mining, services and federal government over-the-year. All other major industries were at or below last year's levels.

Albany County enjoyed the lowest employment rate, 3.7 percent, and also indicated an annual growth rate in excess of two percent as did Hot Springs County with unemployment ranking second at 4.4 percent. Teton County continued to display the highest growth rate in the state, a trend which has lasted over a year, up 7 5 percent from April, 1987.

COUNTY PER CAPITA INCOME

Recently released per capita income figures revealed a wide variation between counties in Wyoming. For example, Teton County's 1986 income per resident was $18,771, while at the other end of the scale, Big Horn County was about half that, just $9,556. The Bureau of Economic Analysis released the figures in May, 1988 and the results show that while 11 counties saw growth in their incomes, the majority declined, as did the statewide average.

The dependence on mining to a county's economy was evident as the counties with the greatest percent decline over 1985 included Natrona and Campbell counties. Natrona experienced a six percent decline and Campbell County's income fell by more than nine percent.

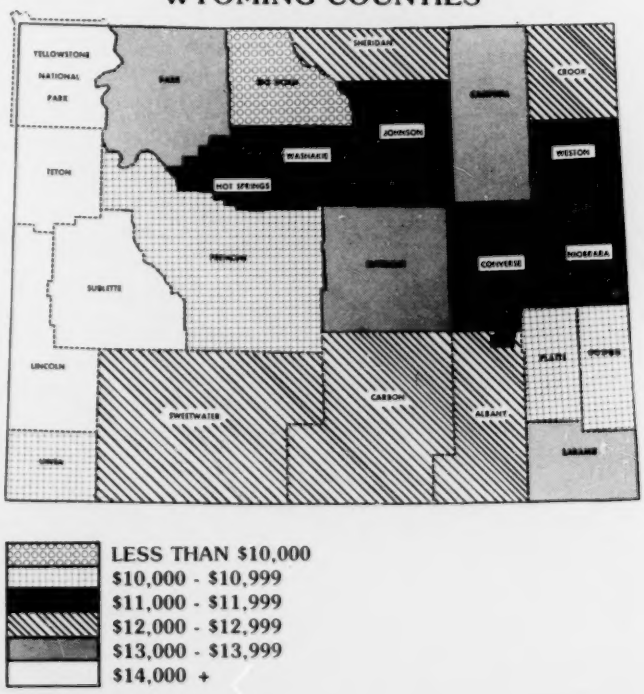
Teton County had the highest per capita income and ranked third by percent change from 1985 to 1986. Platte and Uinta counties ranked one and two, with increases of 13.74 percent and 9.82 percent respectively.

WYOMING COUNTIES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME 1985-1986

	1985	1986	1985-1986 PERCENT CHANGE
1. Platte	8,881	10,101	13.74
2. Uinta	9,877	10,847	9.82
3. Teton	17,767	18,771	5.65
4. Goshen	10,405	10,911	4.86
5. Johnson	11,259	11,675	3.69
6. Niobrara	11,452	11,791	2.96
7. Crook	11,927	12,273	2.90
8. Albany	11,865	12,076	1.78
9. Fremont	10,212	10,344	1.29
10. Converse	11,842	11,911	0.58
11. Sheridan	12,886	12,892	0.05
12. Laramie	13,580	13,567	-0.10
13. Big Horn	9,688	9,556	-1.36
14. Park	13,203	13,002	-1.52
15. Carbon	12,785	12,499	-2.24
16. Weston	11,647	11,379	-2.30
17. Hot Springs	12,199	11,900	-2.45
18. Lincoln	15,722	15,330	-2.49
19. Washakie	11,453	11,157	-2.58
20. Sublette	16,445	15,967	-2.91
21. Sweetwater	13,354	12,966	-2.91
22. Natrona	14,525	12,655	-6.00
23. Campbell	15,133	13,755	-9.11

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, May, 1988.

1986 PER CAPITA INCOME WYOMING COUNTIES



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, June, 1988.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES: FIRST QUARTER 1988

The number of families with a full-time worker increased by about 750,000 over the year ended in the first quarter of 1988. Families with at least one full-time worker now account for three-fourths of the nation's 64.2 million families, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Median family earnings also continue to rise and, at $580 a week in the first quarter of 1988, were 4 percent higher than a year earlier. Other first-quarter 1988 highlights were:

— About 52 million families (81 percent of all families) had at least one employed member and 93 percent of these families had no one unemployed. White families with employed members continued to be less likely to contain an unemployed person than either black or Hispanic families.

— The number of families with unemployed members fell to 5.5 million (8.5 percent of all families) in the first quarter of 1988. This was 800,000, or 12 percent, below the level of a year earlier. About 40 percent of the over-the-year decline was among married-couple families where the husband had been jobless.

— There were 300,000 more employed mothers in the first quarter of 1988 than a year earlier. The increase was about equally divided between mothers of preschool- and school-age children and resulted in a slightly lower level of unemployment among mothers. Overall, the number of families with an unemployed parent declined by 12 percent over the year.

— The median wage and salary earnings of married-couple families were $648 in the first quarter. Earnings were $480 for families where the husband was the sole earner and more than $1,000 where the wife and other family members were also earners. Median weekly earnings of families maintained by women ($323) remained about half those of married-couple families.

— At $597, median weekly earnings for all white families were about 40 percent greater than the medians for all black ($421) or all Hispanic ($432) families. There were much smaller earnings differences, however, among families with two or more earners. For example, at $774 a week, the median for white families with two or more earners was just 17 percent greater than that for black families with two or more earners and 28 percent greater than the median for this group of Hispanic families.

WYOMING'S RANKING ACCORDING TO SELECTED TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1987

FIRST in per capita motor vehicle license tax
- Wyoming $ 74.39/Resident
- All State Average $ 34.22/Resident

NINTH in per capita total taxes
- Wyoming $1,289.12/Resident
- All State Average $1,018.00/Resident

23RD in per capita general sales tax
- Wyoming $ 307.51/Resident
- All State Average $ 328.77/Resident

27TH in per capita death and gift tax
- Wyoming $ 7.20/Resident
- All State Average $ 12.45/Resident

29TH in per capita motor fuel sales tax
- Wyoming $ 72.36/Resident
- All State Average $ 64.51/Resident

45TH in total taxes

49TH in percent change in tax collections from 1986 to 1987 (-20.6)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March, 1988

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1988	117.1	116.7	117.3	119.6	117.0	107.2	136.9
Annual % Change	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.9	2.9	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	APR 1988[1]	MAR 1988[1]	APR 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	230,005	227,333	242,371	1.2	- 5.1
Unemployment	14,946	17,962	24,636	- 16.8	- 39.3
Employed Labor Force	215,059	209,371	217,735	2.7	- 1.2
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	162,500	158,900	165,755	2.3	- 2.0
b. Agriculture[3]	12,944	10,343	12,153	25.1	6.5
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.5% 5.8%*	7.9% 6.7%*	10.2% 9.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.3% 5.4%*	5.9% 5.6%*	6.2% 6.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.0%	3.7%	4.5%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 678.86	$ 625.37	$ 590.63	8.6	14.9
Average Weekly Hours	45.5	42.6	39.8	6.8	14.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.92	$ 14.68	$ 14.84	1.6	0.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	23,247	30,864	38,961	- 24.7	- 40.3
a. Initial	2,785	3,030	3,546	- 8.1	- 21.5
Weeks Compensated	18,318	27,405	39,824	- 33.2	- 54.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,795,259	$ 4,246,824	$ 6,359,356	- 34.2	- 56.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 152.28	$ 154.62	$ 159.42	- 1.5	- 4.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	2,899	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	2,195	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	1,797	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 529.94	$ 520.00	$ 519.57	1.9	2.0
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	41.6	41.8	2.4	1.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.44	$ 12.50	$ 12.43	- 0.5	0.0
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	117.1	116.5	112.7	0.5	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	105.8	104.9	101.9	0.9	3.8
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	116.7	116.0	112.8	0.6	3.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APR 1988	MAR 1988	APR 1987	%CHANGE MAR-APR	%CHANGE APR-APR	APR 1988	MAR 1988	APR 1987	APR 1988	MAR 1988	APR 1987
Statewide	230,005	227,333	242,371	1.2	- 5.1	14,946	17,962	24,636	6.5	7.9	10.2
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.8	6.7	9.1
Albany	16,298	16,101	15,949	1.2	2.2	601	718	826	3.7	4.5	5.2
Big Horn	4,822	4,601	5,018	4.8	- 3.9	428	526	673	8.9	11.4	13.4
Campbell	14,987	14,713	16,399	1.9	- 8.6	1,000	1,202	1,813	6.7	8.2	11.1
Carbon	7,613	7,449	8,002	2.2	- 4.9	642	737	905	8.4	9.9	11.3
Converse	5,422	5,339	6,042	1.6	- 10.3	444	512	718	8.2	9.6	11.9
Crook	3,185	2,989	3,151	6.6	1.1	191	272	291	6.0	9.1	9.2
Fremont	15,593	15,747	16,492	- 1.0	- 5.5	1,364	1,525	2,017	8.7	9.7	12.2
Goshen	6,482	6,088	6,591	6.5	- 1.7	449	563	507	6.9	9.2	7.7
Hot Springs	3,128	3,051	3,061	2.5	2.2	137	180	247	4.4	5.9	8.1
Johnson	3,429	3,233	3,498	6.1	- 2.0	202	259	392	5.9	8.0	11.2
Laramie	35,735	35,666	36,961	0.2	- 3.3	1,764	2,209	2,664	4.9	6.2	7.2
Lincoln	6,029	5,906	6,981	2.1	- 13.6	475	659	1,018	7.9	11.2	14.6
Natrona	30,135	30,265	32,101	- 0.4	- 6.1	2,018	2,497	3,843	6.7	8.3	12.0
Niobrara	1,888	1,806	1,814	4.5	4.1	94	134	178	5.0	7.4	9.8
Park	12,330	11,975	12,546	3.0	- 1.7	764	849	1,150	6.2	7.1	9.2
Platte	4,559	4,389	4,619	3.9	- 1.3	282	384	458	6.2	8.7	9.9
Sheridan	11,990	11,805	12,787	1.6	- 6.2	656	846	1,056	5.5	7.2	8.3
Sublette	2,521	2,612	3,065	- 3.5	- 17.7	210	278	483	8.3	10.6	15.8
Sweetwater	18,169	17,978	20,652	1.1	- 12.0	1,441	1,699	2,490	7.9	9.5	12.1
Teton	8,546	8,826	7,953	- 3.2	7.5	472	340	602	5.5	3.9	7.6
Uinta	9,124	8,996	10,345	1.4	- 11.8	817	939	1,444	9.0	10.4	14.0
Washakie	4,693	4,632	4,804	1.3	- 2.3	306	401	525	6.5	8.7	10.9
Weston	3,324	3,170	3,541	4.9	- 6.1	188	236	337	5.7	7.4	9.5
United States									5.3	5.9	6.2
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.4	5.6	6.3

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	APR 1988[2]	MAR 1988[3]	APR 1987	MAR 1988	APR 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to APR 1988	to APR 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	174.9	173.5	175.7	0.8	- 0.5
Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.6	1.3	3.9
Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.8	8.8
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	167.0	165.7	168.1	0.8	- 0.7
Mining	17.0	17.2	16.7	- 1.2	1.8
Contract Construction	8.3	7.2	9.7	15.3	- 14.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.6	12.5	12.7	0.8	- 0.8
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.2	- 2.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	38.7	38.5	39.0	0.5	- 0.8
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 1.5	- 2.9
Retail Trade	32.1	31.8	32.2	0.9	- 0.3
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.0	- 1.9
Eating & Drinking Places	12.1	11.9	11.9	1.7	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.5	0.0	- 4.0
Services	30.9	30.9	30.6	0.0	1.0
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.8	7.7	7.8	1.3	0.0
Government	52.3	52.2	51.9	0.2	0.8
Federal Government	7.4	7.3	7.0	1.4	5.7
State & Local Government	44.9	44.9	44.9	0.0	0.0
State Government	13.3	13.3	13.4	0.0	- 0.7
Local Government	31.6	31.6	31.5	0.0	0.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	APR 1988[2]	MAR 1988[3]	APR 1987	MAR 1988	APR 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to APR 1988	to MAY 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.0	25.9	26.0	0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.7	24.6	24.8	0.4	- 0.4
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	13.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Contract Construction	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	- 21.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	4.0
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 5.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.3	5.2	5.4	1.9	- 1.9
Government	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	- 3.9
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 2.3
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	29.5	29.9	1.0	- 0.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.7	28.4	28.8	1.1	- 0.3
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Government	10.0	9.9	10.2	1.0	- 2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	7.3	7.2	7.5	1.4	- 2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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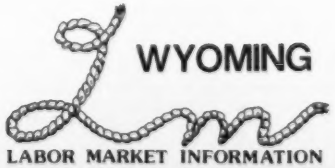

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8/3/88

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 7 JULY 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Apr '88	May '88
Labor Force	229,766	233,057
Employment	214,820	220,013
Unemployment	14,946	13,044
Rate (Raw)	6.5	5.6
Rate (S.A.)	5.8	5.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.98	$14.45
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.2	42.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.4	5.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.58	$12.53
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	42.4
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	117.1	117.5
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.9	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

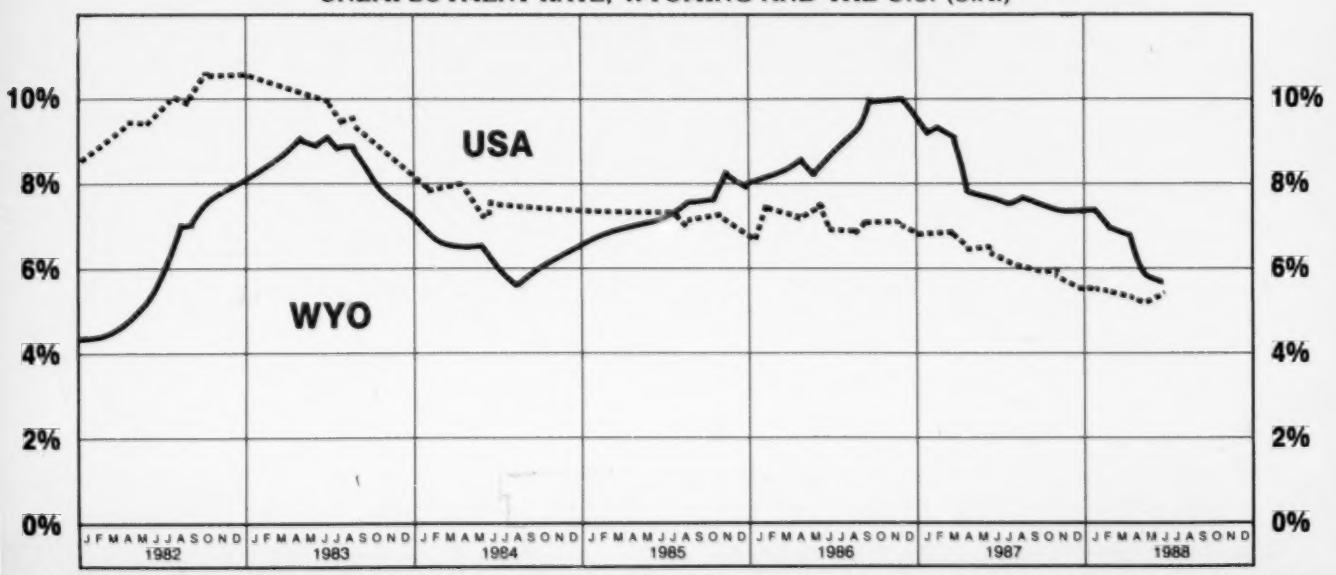
- Counties with Fluctuations of 300 or More Workers
- ACCRA Cost of Living Index
- Bureau of Labor Statistics Plans Industrial Code Revision

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 5.6 PERCENT

In the nation in May both the total number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate, which had been drifting downward since last fall, edged upward to their March levels. About 6.8 million were unemployed in May, 5.6 percent of the civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted. This compares to 6.3 percent a year ago and 5.4 percent in April, a 14 year low.

Most of the over-the-month increase in unemployment occurred among adult men, whose unemployment rate rose 0.3 percent to 4.9 percent. The rate for adult women (4.9 percent), teenagers (15.6 percent), whites (4.7 percent), blacks (12.4 percent), and Hispanics (9.0 percent) all were little changed over the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN DRAMATICALLY TO 5.7 PERCENT

The statewide unemployment rate continued to drop sharply, for the fourth month in a row, to 5.6 percent, unadjusted. This was the lowest for May since 1982 when the rate was 5.3 percent. The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate was 5.7 percent, down from 5.8 percent in April and 8.6 percent a year ago.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE CONTINUES DOWN FROM A YEAR AGO

While the U.S. civilian labor force continued to expand in all industrial categories, the Wyoming labor force continued to shrink. On the national level services gained 1.2 million workers annually followed by trade, 715,000, and manufacturing, 506,000. Other gains were registered in government, 391,000; construction, 274,000; wholesale trade, 273,000; transportation & public utilities, 206,000; finance, insurance and real estate, 101,000; and mining was up only 21,000 workers.

At 233,057 the May Wyoming labor force was up seasonally from April but contracted 6.0 percent from a year ago. Wyoming's employed workers, at 220,013, was up 2.4 percent from April but down 3.1 percent from the May 1987 level of 227,090.

In May, most areas of the state, 20 of the 23 counties, reflected the annual statewide labor force downturn. On the bright side, throughout the state slight annual employment gains were noted in manufacturing, services, and federal government. Mining, in the oil & gas extraction sector, indicated a sharp annual gain of about eight percent. This gain of 600 workers reflects the over-the-year gain in the rig count. All other major industries were at or below year ago levels.

LOW UNEMPLOYMENT RECORDED IN ALBANY AND TETON COUNTIES

The Laramie Wyoming area, Albany County, sustained by a public sector dominated workforce, around 40 percent of all workers, had a 3.2 percent unemployment rate in May. The Jackson Wyoming area, fueled by a tourist boom, came in next at 3.5 percent. Teton County also continued with the largest annual worker gain in the entire state.

No double-digit unemployment was recorded in the state in May. Fremont and Carbon counties had the highest unemployment at 7.5 and 7.4 percent. Natrona County retained the largest number of jobseekers, over 1,800, with unemployment of 6.1 percent. Laramie County followed with almost 1,600 looking for work, representing 4.3 percent of the labor force. Every county in the state registered fewer jobseekers than a year ago.

COUNTIES WITH FLUCTUATIONS OF 300 OR MORE WORKERS

When comparing Wyoming's Fourth Quarter 1987 average monthly covered employment to last year, there were five counties with fluctuations of 300 or more workers:

Lincoln County's loss of 894 was primarily due to 750 fewer workers in Construction. Exxon's La Barge project has been completed since Third Quarter 1986.

Sweetwater County had an employment loss of 603 which was a three percent decrease from a year ago. This was primarily due to 221 loss of workers in Construction, an 181 loss in Retail Trade, and a 135 loss in Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities.

Laramie County's loss of 434 workers was due to decreases of 294 in Construction, 234 in Public Administration, and 127 in Retail Trade. These losses were offset by a 333 employee increase in Services.

Teton County gained 523 employees. This was primarily due to increases of 203 in Services and 126 in Retail Trade.

Fremont County gained 326 workers, primarily due to increases of 194 in Services, 124 in Manufacturing, and 57 in Construction.

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX

The cost of living in Casper, Wyoming is low in comparison to 255 other cities across the U.S. according to the First Quarter 1988 results of the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index, which pegged Casper's all item index at 88.2. In contrast, the U.S. average was 100.0 and the highest U.S. city in the survey was Boston, Massachusetts with an index of 157.6. Casper's all item index was slightly higher than the lowest index of 83.7 at Kennett, Missouri.

Casper was below the U.S. average in all components except health care. Both housing and utility costs were low, while groceries, transportation, and miscellaneous were about average with cities elsewhere in the U.S.

Casper's housing index of 67.4 was the lowest of any city in the survey. The housing component includes three items, the monthly rent of a two bedroom apartment, the total purchase price of a home, and the monthly payment of a house. The purchase price of homes in Casper have been on a steady decline since the energy bust. For example, while an average house (1,800 sq. ft. living area and 10,000 sq. ft. lot) in Casper would go for $62,333, the same house would fetch $94,236 on average in the U.S. and $272,050 in Boston, Massachusetts according to the ACCRA survey.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOUSE

FIRST QUARTER	CASPER	U.S. AVERAGE
1982	$82,500	$78,460
1983*	84,833	78,836
1984	68,333	81,855
1985	77,500	83,695
1986	73,533	84,631
1987	69,500	89,163
1988	$62,333	$94,436

*Second quarter substitution

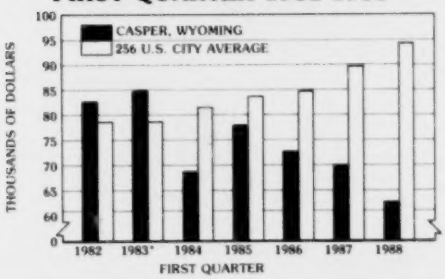
Source: ACCRA Inter-City Cost of Living Index

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – FIRST QUARTER 1988

	ALL ITEMS	GROC-ERIES	HOUSING	UTIL-ITIES	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
omponent Index Weights	100%	17%	20%	11%	13%	7%	30%
.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
/yoming Cities:							
Casper	88.2	99.4	67.4	69.6	86.4	109.3	99.7
eighboring Cities:							
Missoula, MT	95.8	103.2	71.2	89.9	100.4	114.4	105.4
Denver, CO	102.3	90.8	120.4	90.9	105.6	111.3	96.1
Omaha, NE	92.9	91.3	93.8	78.9	100.9	91.7	95.2
Rapid City, SD	97.7	105.0	89.2	109.7	87.3	107.5	97.4
Salt Lake City, UT	98.3	93.5	89.4	95.8	101.4	103.1	105.9
ighest U.S. City	157.6	136.7	288.5	191.7	129.3	196.4	129.4
	Boston MA	Anchorage AK	Boston MA	New York NY	Hartford CT	Juneau AK	Anchorage AK
owest U.S. City	83.7	87.7	67.4	62.4	78.6	70.3	84.8
	Kennett MO	Canton OH	Casper WY	Seattle WA	Nevada MO	McMinnville TN	Canton OH

Source: ACCRA*, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

ACCRA** WYOMING AND U.S. 256 CITY AVERAGE TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE HOME PURCHASE[1] FIRST QUARTER 1982-1988



***Second quarter was substituted because Casper did not participate first quarter, 1983.**

***American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association**

[1]1,800 sq. ft. living area new house, approx. 10,000 sq. ft. lot, urban area with all utilities.

Prepared by W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, July 1988.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PLANS INDUSTRIAL CODE REVISION

The Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) is the statistical identification system underlying all establishment-based Federal/State economic data in the U.S. From time-to-time it must be revised to reflect the economy's changing industrial composition and organization.

Beginning in early 1984, representatives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) along with representatives from 18 other Federal agencies developed a revised SIC coding system. The group is known as the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification, reviewed proposals for over 1,100 individual changes.

In performing their work, the committee had two major goals. The first was to develop a classification system that accurately reflects this country's current economy (i.e., technological changes; recent institutional changes such as deregulation in banking, communications, and transportation industries; and the tremendous expansion in the service sector). The second goal was to create a classification system that could be implemented in statistical programs at a reasonable cost.

The 1987 SIC revision will create a net increase of 19 industries for services, eight for wholesale trade, and seven for manufacturing, with a net decrease of 34 for the other SIC divisions. Deleted industries were merged into other industries and new industries were created by subdividing or restructuring existing ones. Various industry classifications were also changed by transfers of individual acitivities, primarily to increase data classification accuracy, consistency, and usefulness, or by renumbering to change the existing three-digit structure.

It is expected that the 1987 SIC revision will not be as burdensome to implement in terms of workload nor as disruptive in terms of historical continuity of data, as was the case when the SIC was last revised in 1972.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
May 1988	117.5	117.1	117.7	119.7	116.3	108.1	137.5
Annual % Change	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.2	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAY 1988[1]	APR 1988[1]	MAY 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	233,057	229,766	248,037	1.4	- 6.0
Unemployment	13,044	14,946	20,947	- 12.7	- 37.7
Employed Labor Force	220,013	214,820	227,090	2.4	- 3.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	167,500	162,500	173,023	3.1	- 3.2
b. Agriculture[3]	13,661	12,944	11,997	5.5	13.9
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.6% 5.7%*	6.5% 5.8%*	8.4% 8.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.4% 5.6%*	5.3% 5.4%*	6.1% 6.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.3%	3.0%	3.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 617.02	$ 662.12	$ 610.24	- 6.8	1.1
Average Weekly Hours	42.7	44.2	40.2	- 3.4	6.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.45	$ 14.98	$ 15.18	- 3.5	- 4.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	19,394	23,247	27,153	- 16.6	- 28.6
a. Initial	1,936	2,785	2,604	- 30.5	- 25.7
Weeks Compensated	13,029	18,318	25,213	- 28.9	- 48.3
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,939,046	$ 2,795,259	$ 3,953,439	- 30.6	- 51.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 148.50	$ 152.28	$ 156.51	- 2.5	- 5.1
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	3,702	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	3,242	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	2,464	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 531.27	$ 538.42	$ 530.00	- 1.3	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	42.4	42.8	42.4	- 0.9	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.53	$ 12.58	$ 12.50	- 0.4	0.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	117.5	117.1	113.1	0.3	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	106.5	105.8	102.6	0.7	3.8
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	117.1	116.7	113.2	0.3	3.4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY 1988	APR 1988	MAY 1987	%CHANGE APR-MAY	%CHANGE MAY-MAY	MAY 1988	APR 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR 1988	MAY 1987
Statewide	233,057	229,766	248,037	1.4	- 6.0	13,044	14,946	20,947	5.6	6.5	8.4
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.7	5.8	8.6
Albany	16,127	16,250	16,187	- 0.8	- 0.4	521	601	757	3.2	3.7	4.7
Big Horn	4,826	4,812	5,022	0.3	- 3.9	343	428	554	7.1	8.9	11.0
Campbell	14,806	14,938	16,533	- 0.9	- 10.4	953	999	1,669	6.4	6.7	10.1
Carbon	7,798	7,597	8,261	2.6	- 5.6	580	642	741	7.4	8.5	9.0
Converse	5,483	5,408	6,212	1.4	- 11.7	358	444	614	6.5	8.2	9.9
Crook	3,372	3,175	3,357	6.2	0.4	168	191	250	5.0	6.0	7.4
Fremont	15,567	15,554	16,679	0.1	- 6.7	1,170	1,364	1,724	7.5	8.8	10.3
Goshen	6,346	6,467	6,578	- 1.9	- 3.5	337	451	447	5.3	7.0	6.8
Hot Springs	3,103	3,118	3,144	- 0.5	- 1.3	146	137	216	4.7	4.4	6.9
Johnson	3,519	3,419	3,583	2.9	- 1.8	171	202	315	4.9	5.9	8.8
Laramie	35,889	35,931	36,997	- 0.1	- 3.0	1,559	1,766	2,157	4.3	4.9	5.8
Lincoln	6,170	6,012	7,043	2.6	- 12.4	447	475	769	7.2	7.9	10.9
Natrona	30,305	30,111	32,628	0.6	- 7.1	1,843	2,015	3,409	6.1	6.7	10.4
Niobrara	2,018	1,938	1,846	4.1	9.3	74	94	109	3.7	4.9	5.9
Park	13,256	12,297	13,671	7.8	- 3.0	651	764	978	4.9	6.2	7.2
Platte	4,613	4,550	4,660	1.4	- 1.0	234	282	325	5.1	6.2	7.0
Sheridan	11,975	11,959	13,005	0.1	- 7.9	592	652	964	4.9	5.5	7.4
Sublette	2,596	2,517	3,131	3.1	- 17.1	171	210	375	6.6	8.3	12.0
Sweetwater	18,222	18,119	21,064	0.6	- 13.5	1,262	1,444	2,109	6.9	8.0	10.0
Teton	9,591	8,499	9,086	12.8	5.6	338	471	439	3.5	5.5	4.8
Uinta	9,381	9,098	10,850	3.1	- 13.5	664	820	1,263	7.1	9.0	11.6
Washakie	4,766	4,682	4,886	1.8	- 2.5	311	306	460	6.5	6.5	9.4
Weston	3,332	3,318	3,613	0.4	- 7.8	153	188	303	4.6	5.7	8.4
United States									5.4	5.3	6.1
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.6	5.4	6.3

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1988[2]	APR 1988[3]	MAY 1987	APR 1988	MAY 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1988	to MAY 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	177.6	174.7	180.2	1.7	- 1.4
Manufacturing	8.0	7.9	7.6	1.3	5.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	8.6
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	169.6	166.8	172.6	1.7	- 1.7
Mining	17.4	17.2	16.8	1.2	3.6
Contract Construction	8.7	7.8	11.2	11.5	- 22.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.7	12.6	12.7	0.8	0.0
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	- 2.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	39.0	38.7	39.8	0.8	- 2.0
Wholesale Trade	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	32.3	32.0	33.1	0.9	- 2.4
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.0	5.3	2.0	- 3.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.2	12.0	12.3	1.7	- 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.5	0.0	- 4.0
Services	31.9	31.0	31.8	2.9	0.3
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Medical & Other Health Services	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	- 1.3
Government	52.7	52.3	52.8	0.8	- 0.2
Federal Government	7.6	7.4	7.4	2.7	2.7
State & Local Government	45.1	44.9	45.4	0.4	- 0.7
State Government	13.3	13.3	13.4	0.0	- 0.8
Local Government	31.8	31.6	32.0	0.6	- 0.6

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1988[2]	APR 1988[3]	MAY 1987	APR 1988	MAY 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1988	to MAY 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.0	26.0	26.7	0.0	- 2.6
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.7	24.7	25.5	0.0	- 3.1
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.6
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.2	1.1	1.6	9.1	- 25.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.8
Government	4.8	4.9	5.2	- 2.0	- 7.7
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.5	- 2.3	- 6.7
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.7	29.8	30.4	- 0.3	- 2.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.6	28.7	29.3	- 0.4	- 2.4
Contract Construction	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	- 10.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 1.7
Government	9.9	10.0	10.3	- 1.0	- 3.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 3.6
State & Local Government	7.2	7.3	7.5	- 1.4	- 4.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 8 AUG. 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	May '88	June '88
Labor Force	233,553	238,782
Employment	220,495	227,268
Unemployment	13,058	11,514
Rate (Raw)	5.6	4.8
Rate (S.A.)	5.7	5.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.62	$14.86
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.1	44.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.6	5.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.52	$12.54
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.1	42.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	117.5	118.0
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.9	+4.0

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

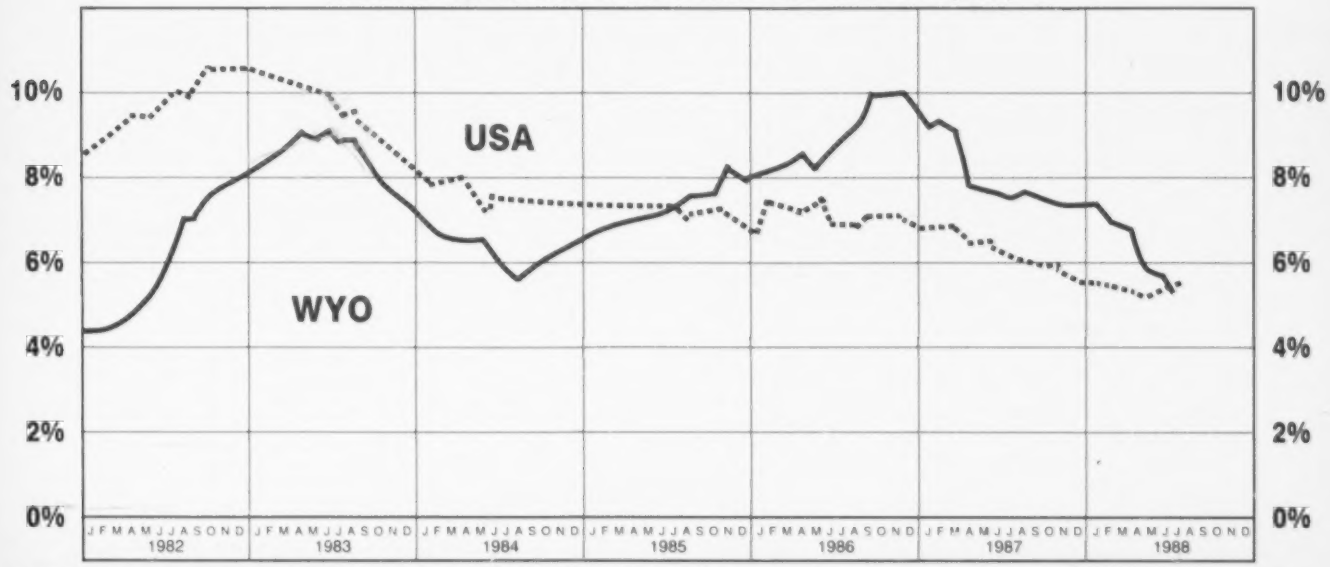
— Number of Unemployed in June Lowest Since 1981
— Wyoming Counties—A Ten Year Look

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STANDS AT 5.3 PERCENT IN JUNE

Around the the nation in June both the number of people out of work and the jobless rate declined from the previous month. During the month there were about 6.5 million unemployed, bringing the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate down to 5.3 percent, compared to 5.6 percent in May. This was the lowest figure since May 1974, when it was 5.1 percent. Last year at this time the unemployment rate was 6.1 percent.

Adult men were responsible for about three-fifths of the decline in June's unemployment, as their jobless rate fell to 4.6 percent. The rest of the decline occurred among teenagers, whose unemployment rate dropped two full percentage points to 13.6 percent. The unemployment rate for adult women remained at 4.9 percent. The rates for blacks improved somewhat (11.5 percent) and whites (4.5 percent), but the rate for Hispanics was unchanged at 9.0 percent. Although the rate for black teenagers fell by a dramatic six percent, to 28.4 percent, the measure was still far higher than the 12.0 percent rate for white teens.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section
Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

WYOMING'S UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST IN SEVEN YEARS

or the fifth month in a row the statewide unemployment rate ontinued to drop sharply, to 4.8 percent seasonally unadjusted. his was the lowest rate for June since 1981, when the rate was .9 percent, and compares to a 7.7 percent jobless rate one year go. The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate was 5.1 percent, little lower than the national rate of 5.3 percent.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE CONTINUES TO DWINDLE

he national civilian labor force in June continued to expand all industrial areas, but in Wyoming the opposite was true. Vyoming's labor force continued to contract. The state's labor orce in June, at 238,782, was up seasonally from May but was own by 6.3 percent from last year. The number of employed the state, at 227,268, was up 3.1 percent from May, about ,800 workers, but remained down by 3.5 percent from the June 987 level of 235,390.

uring the month of June, 20 of the 23 counties in Wyoming irrored the annual statewide labor force downturn. More ptimistically, there were slight year-to-year employment gains oted throughout the state in manufacturing, lumber and wood roducts, oil and gas extraction in mining, and hotel and lodging mployment in the services sector was up by 500 workers year-o-year. Other major industries in the state were at or below last ear's level.

TETON COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT UNBELIEVABLY LOW

he ongoing tourist boom in the Jackson, Wyoming area has ropped the unemployment rate there to an incredibly low 1.8 ercent in June. Additionally, Teton County continued to have he highest annual labor force growth in the state.

lot suprisingly, Natrona County again had the largest number f jobseekers in the state—about 1,600—but that was only half s many as last year, and a June unemployment rate of 5.2 ercent. In Laramie County there were about 1,500 looking for ork, with their unemployment rate standing at 4.0 percent. lbany County had the second lowest unemployment rate, with .7 percent. The highest unemployment levels in the state were posted by Sweetwater and Fremont counties, with 7.1 and 7.0 percent, respectively.

NATIONALLY, WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RANKS THIRTIETH

Wyoming's unemployment rate in May, 5.6 percent, gave the Cowboy State a national ranking of thirtieth position. The highest unemployment rate in May was garnered by Louisiana, with 10.5 percent. The lowest rate in the country was enjoyed by New Hampshire, with 2.1 percent. Regionally, Colorado had 6.4 percent; Idaho, 6.2; Montana, 6.9; Nebraska, 6.3; North Dakota, 3.7; South Dakota, 3.0; and Utah had 5.0 percent.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN JUNE LOWEST SINCE 1981

The number of people looking for work during June in Wyoming was at the lowest level since 1981. The June, 1988, unemployment of 11,514 was about 1,400 higher than 1981, but was down considerably from the 19,536 recorded in June, 1987. Unemployment reached an all time high for June in 1983 when 24,156 were considered unemployed.

Even though the 1988 figure rivals the numbers recorded during the "good" years, don't be mislead. Below are some of the possible reasons that explain how unemployment can be low even with a continuing sluggish economy:

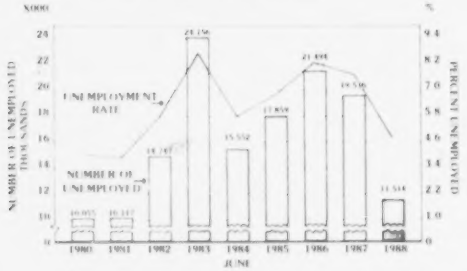
Out-migration -large numbers of unemployed workers have left the state to look for work elsewhere.

Discouraged workers - to be considered unemployed a person has to actively seek work. Many have given up that search and are not included in the labor force.

Tourism jobs - much of the hiring taking place in Wyoming is in service related areas due to an increase in tourism in the state. These jobs are typically seasonal, low-paying, and many are given to nonresidents of the state.

In the coming months, indications of an improving state-wide economy will not only include fewer jobseekers, but expansion in the number of people working over-the-year. Eventually those benefiting from growth in employment will be the unemployed that stayed in the state. Tough times never stay but tough people do and they will have less competition for jobs when they become available.

WYOMING
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*
JUNE 1980-1988



*Rate not seasonally adjusted

Source: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, July, 1988.

Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, July, 1988.

WYOMING COUNTIES . . . A TEN YEAR LOOK

Beginning with this issue of the "Trends" two counties will be highlighted each month based on information from Bearfacts, a fact sheet from the Regional Economic Information System of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

ALBANY, WYOMING 1976-1986

Albany County's 1986 population of 29,400 ranked 6th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Albany had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,076. This PCPI ranked 12th in the state, and was 95 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 82 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Albany's PCPI of $5,197 ranked 23rd in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 8.8 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and more than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Albany had a total personal income (TPI) of $354,599*. This TPI ranked 6th in the state and accounted for 5.5 percent of the state total. In 1976, Albany's TPI of $143,349* ranked 5th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 9.5 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Albany increased from $108,045* in 1976 to $247,235* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 8.6 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 43.6 percent of earnings; services, 18.7 percent; and retail trade, 9.8 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were state and local government, with 33.5 percent of earnings; services, 15.5 percent; and retail trade, 14.0 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade, which increased at an average annual rate of 4.8 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.5 percent.

BIG HORN, WYOMING 1976-1986

Big Horn County's population of 12,300 ranked 14th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Big Horn had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $9,556. This PCPI ranked 23rd in the state, and was 75 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 65 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Big Horn's PCPI of $5,295 ranked 21st in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 6.1 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Big Horn had a total personal income (TPI) of $117,841*. This TPI ranked 15th in the state and accounted for 1.8 percent of the state total. In 1976, Big Horn's TPI of $59,765* ranked 14th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 7.0 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Big Horn increased from $44,935* in 1976 to $73,177* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 5.0 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 26.4 percent of earnings; transportation and public utilities, 13.7 percent; services, 9.7 percent; and construction, 8.7 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 16.6 percent of earnings; state and local government, 16.2 percent; transportation and public utilities, 11.6 percent; and retail trade, 9.5 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was mining (7.7 percent of earnings in 1986), which declined at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent; the fastest was wholesale trade (6.1 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 15.5 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1988	118.0	117.6	118.6	120.1	114.6	108.5	138.2
Annual % Change	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.8	2.9	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUN 1988[1]	MAY 1988[1]	JUN 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	238,782	233,553	254,926	2.2	- 6.3
Unemployment	11,514	13,058	19,536	- 11.8	- 41.1
Employed Labor Force	227,268	220,495	235,390	3.1	- 3.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	172,400	167,500	177,899	2.9	- 3.1
b. Agriculture[3]	14,279	13,661	12,447	4.5	14.7
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	4.8% 5.1%*	5.6% 5.7%*	7.7% 8.2%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.5% 5.3%*	5.4% 5.6%*	6.3% 6.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.8%	2.3%	2.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 653.84	$ 630.12	$ 607.85	3.8	7.6
Average Weekly Hours	44.0	43.1	42.3	2.1	4.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.86	$ 14.62	$ 14.37	1.6	3.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	15,330	19,394	26,410	- 21.0	- 42.0
a. Initial	2,167	1,936	2,669	11.9	- 18.8
Weeks Compensated	11,675	13,029	22,181	- 10.4	- 47.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,752,780	$ 1,939,046	$ 3,515,585	- 9.6	- 50.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 149.57	$ 148.50	$ 158.04	0.7	- 5.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	4,675	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	4,178	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	3,759	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 530.44	$ 527.09	$ 529.60	0.6	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.1	42.3	0.5	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.54	$ 12.52	$ 12.52	0.2	0.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	118.0	117.5	113.5	0.4	4.0
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	107.4	106.5	103.0	0.8	4.3
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	117.6	117.1	113.8	0.4	3.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUN 1988	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	%CHANGE MAY-JUN	%CHANGE JUN-JUN	JUN 1988	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	JUN 1988	MAY 1988	JUN 1987
Statewide	238,782	233,553	254,926	2.2	- 6.3	11,514	13,058	19,536	4.8	5.6	7.7
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.1	5.7	8.2
Albany	15,939	16,144	15,928	- 1.3	0.1	424	526	622	2.7	3.3	3.9
Big Horn	4,763	4,830	4,976	- 1.4	- 4.3	295	344	487	6.2	7.1	9.8
Campbell	15,027	14,835	16,771	1.3	- 10.4	856	956	1,517	5.7	6.4	9.0
Carbon	8,295	7,803	8,927	6.3	- 7.1	464	581	693	5.6	7.4	7.8
Converse	5,321	5,489	6,007	- 3.1	- 11.4	334	359	526	6.3	6.5	8.8
Crook	3,474	3,377	3,489	2.9	- 0.4	166	168	242	4.8	5.0	6.9
Fremont	15,266	15,587	16,511	- 2.1	- 7.5	1,071	1,172	1,592	7.0	7.5	9.6
Goshen	6,384	6,351	6,692	0.5	- 4.6	299	338	430	4.7	5.3	6.4
Hot Springs	3,120	3,106	3,206	0.5	- 2.7	117	146	224	3.8	4.7	7.0
Johnson	3,867	3,520	3,927	9.9	- 1.5	138	171	284	3.6	4.9	7.2
Laramie	36,544	35,994	37,522	1.5	- 2.6	1,461	1,575	2,185	4.0	4.4	5.8
Lincoln	6,025	6,178	7,046	- 2.5	- 14.5	351	448	769	5.8	7.3	10.9
Natrona	30,296	30,576	33,182	- 0.9	- 8.7	1,563	1,850	3,189	5.2	6.1	9.6
Niobrara	2,014	1,934	1,966	4.1	2.4	72	73	118	3.6	3.8	6.0
Park	14,577	13,270	15,026	9.8	- 3.0	515	652	863	3.5	4.9	5.7
Platte	4,420	4,616	4,532	- 4.2	- 2.5	198	234	334	- 4.5	5.1	7.4
Sheridan	11,480	11,979	12,644	- 4.2	- 9.2	488	589	886	4.3	4.9	7.0
Sublette	2,665	2,600	3,179	2.5	- 16.2	172	171	318	6.5	6.6	10.0
Sweetwater	17,945	18,216	20,712	- 1.5	- 13.4	1,267	1,242	1,987	7.1	6.8	9.6
Teton	14,024	9,660	13,473	45.2	4.1	249	339	387	1.8	3.5	2.9
Uinta	9,477	9,384	10,936	1.0	- 13.3	616	661	1,160	6.5	7.0	10.6
Washakie	4,778	4,769	4,943	0.2	- 3.3	258	311	456	5.4	6.5	9.2
Weston	3,082	3,336	3,329	- 7.6	- 7.4	140	153	266	4.5	4.6	8.0
United States									5.5	5.4	6.3
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.3	5.6	6.1

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1988[2]	MAY 1988[3]	JUN 1987	MAY 1988	JUN 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1988	to JUN 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	183.7	178.2	186.2	3.1	- 1.3
Manufacturing	8.2	8.0	7.7	2.5	6.5
Durable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.6	11.4
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	175.5	170.2	178.5	3.1	- 1.7
Mining	17.7	17.6	17.4	0.6	1.7
Contract Construction	9.6	8.8	11.8	9.1	- 18.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.8	12.6	12.8	1.6	0.0
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.1	- 2.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.8	39.0	41.3	4.6	- 1.2
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 1.5	- 2.9
Retail Trade	34.2	32.3	34.5	5.9	- 0.9
Food Stores	4.9	4.8	4.8	2.1	2.1
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.0	- 1.9
Eating & Drinking Places	13.3	12.2	13.2	9.0	0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.5	0.0	- 4.0
Services	35.7	32.0	35.1	11.6	1.7
Personal Services	1.8	1.9	1.8	- 5.3	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.8	7.7	7.4	1.3	5.4
Government	51.7	53.0	52.6	- 2.4	- 1.7
Federal Government	8.1	7.6	8.2	6.6	- 1.2
State & Local Government	43.6	45.4	44.4	- 4.0	- 1.8
State Government	13.6	13.4	13.1	1.5	3.8
Local Government	30.0	32.0	31.3	- 6.2	- 4.2

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1988[2]	MAY 1988[3]	JUN 1987	MAY 1988	JUN 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1988	to JUN 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.3	26.5	27.1	- 0.8	- 3.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.0	25.2	25.9	- 0.8	- 3.5
Mining	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 3.8	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 4.2	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	- 23.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	3.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.9	- 1.8
Government	4.8	5.0	5.3	- 4.0	- 9.4
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	4.2	4.4	4.6	- 4.5	- 8.7
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.3	29.8	30.9	1.7	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.2	28.7	29.8	1.7	- 2.0
Contract Construction	1.9	1.8	2.1	5.6	- 9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.8	5.7	5.9	1.8	- 1.7
Government	10.2	10.0	10.4	2.0	- 1.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 3.6
State & Local Government	7.5	7.3	7.6	2.7	- 1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 9 SEP. 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	June '88	July '88
Labor Force	239,397	236,446
Employment	227,870	225,235
Unemployment	11,527	11,211
Rate (Raw)	4.8	4.7
Rate (S.A.)	5.1	5.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.62	$14.58
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.6	44.1
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.3	5.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.55	$12.61
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.6	42.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	118.0	118.5
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.0	+4.1

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— Good News for Wyoming's Lumber Industry
— Wyoming Counties—A Ten Year Look

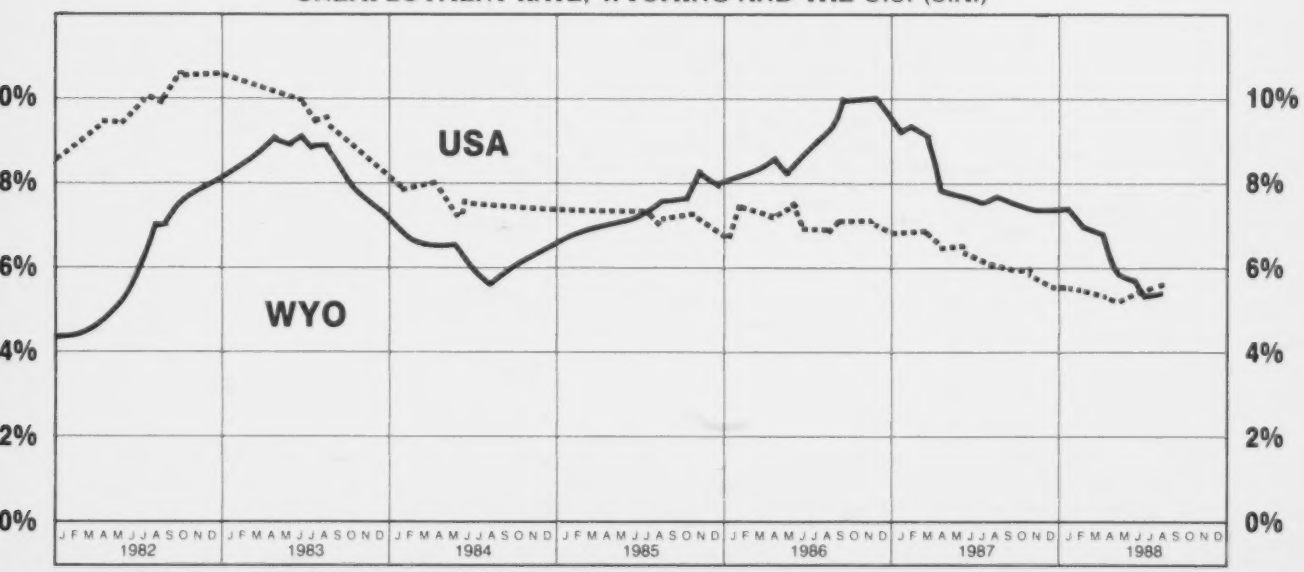
U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 5.4 PERCENT

The civilian worker seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in July, with 6.6 million unemployed across the nation. This compares with rates of 5.3 percent in June and 6.0 percent in July, 1987. Since July of last year, the number of the unemployed has fallen by 630,000, and the jobless rate has declined six-tenths of a percentage point.

The jobless rate for adult men for July (4.5 percent) and that for adult women (5.1 percent) were about unchanged from June, while the rate for teenagers rose by 1.6 percentage points to 15.2 percent. The rates for whites (4.7 percent) and blacks (11.4 percent) were little changed from June.

The recently released August rate jumped to 5.6 percent, the same as May, but continued below the year ago rate of 6.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section
Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATE'S JOBLESS RATE DOWN AGAIN IN JULY

For the sixth month in a row the statewide unemployment rate continued its downward slide, to 4.7 percent seasonally unadjusted. This was the lowest rate recorded since September, 1984 when the rate was also 4.7 percent, and compares to 7.3 percent a year ago. The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate was 5.2 percent, a little lower than the national rate of 5.4 percent.

In June, the latest data available for the 50 states, Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment, at 4.8 percent, ranked 19th with Florida among the states compared to 11th in June, 1987. In June Louisiana ranked first at 10.5 percent and New Hampshire was last at 2.0 percent.

MOST WYOMING COUNTIES CONTINUE LABOR FORCE DECLINES

At 236,400, the July Wyoming labor force was down 3.0 percent from a year ago, mainly due to a sharp decline in the number of unemployed. A positive economic indicator is the total worker count for July. Total employment, at 225,200 was almost unchanged from the 226,000 recorded a year ago. If this trend continues it would indicate that the economy has at least leveled off, after declining employment numbers since 1983.

In July, 16 of the 23 counties in the state reflected the annual state-wide labor force downturn. On the bright side, throughout the state annual employment gains were noted in manufacturing, mining and services. Other major industries in the state were at or below year ago levels.

TETON COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT AT RECORD LOW 1.5 PERCENT

The Jackson, Wyoming area, driven by a tourist boom, registered a 1.5 percent unemployment rate in July, an all time record low for Teton County. In addition, their labor force posted an annual gain in excess of 11 percent, almost 1,600 additional workers more than last year. Albany county, home of the University of Wyoming, ranked second in unemployment with a rate of 2.3 percent. Sweetwater had the highest jobless level at 7.4 percent.

The Casper and Cheyenne areas, Natrona and Laramie counties, in July had about the same number of jobseekers, over 1,500. Because of a larger labor force, however, Laramie County's rate of 4.2 percent compared to 5.1 percent in Natrona County.

GOOD NEWS FOR WYOMING'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

According to information presented in the Western Wood Products Association's *1987 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry*, Wyoming saw a substantial increase in lumber production for 1987. The state's lumber production totalled 284 million board feet (MBF) in 1987, up from the 239 MBF recorded in 1986. The state saw its lowest production in recent years in 1982, a scant 135 MBF.

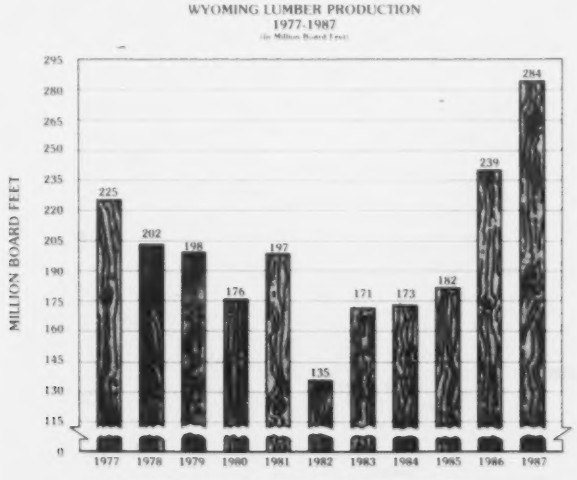
The estimated wholesale value of the lumber produced in Wyoming in 1987 was $71.4 million, a 20.2 percent increase over 1986. For 1982 the estimated value of lumber was $29.5 million.

During 1987 the Wyoming forest products industry saw employment increasing, adding 170 new jobs. Logging camps and contractors added 53 new workers, while sawmills and planing mills added 112. The remaining "all other" group gained five workers.

Most of Wyoming's lumber is sold to markets in the midwest or to parts of the south central United States. Lodgepole pine accounts for the lion's share of the lumber cut, 60.5 percent, while ponderosa pine accounts for another 26.7 percent.

Albany, Converse, Crook, Platte, and Weston counties as a group saw their production increase from 67 MBF in 1986 to 69 MBF in 1987. The Carbon, Hot Springs, Johnson, Park, and Sheridan County group saw an increase in their lumber production from 89 MBF to 130 MBF. The group of Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette, and Uinta counties also saw an increase from 83 MBF to 85 MBF.

The accompanying graph shows the annual production of lumber in Wyoming from 1977 through 1987.



WYOMING COUNTIES . . . A TEN YEAR LOOK

Continuing with this issue of the "Trends" two counties will be highlighted each month based on information from Bearfacts, a fact sheet from the Regional Economic Information System of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

CAMPBELL, WYOMING 1976-1986

Campbell County's population of 36,700 ranked 4th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Campbell had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $13,755. This PCPI ranked 4th in the state, and was 108 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 94 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Campbell's PCPI of $8,718 ranked 2nd in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 4.7 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Campbell had a total personal income (TPI) of $505,164*. This TPI ranked 4th in the state and accounted for 7.8 percent of the state total. In 1976, Campbell's TPI of $133,138* ranked 8th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 14.3 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Campbell increased from $130,077* in 1976 to $456,619* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 13.4 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were mining, which accounted for 46.2 percent of earnings; state and local government, 12.4 percent; and services, 10.5 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were construction, with 25.6 percent of earnings; mining, with 25.1 percent; and services, 11.4 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (8.8 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 1.9 percent; the fastest was mining, which increased at an average annual rate of 20.5 percent.

CARBON, WYOMING 1976-1986

Carbon County's population of 19,400 ranked 10th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Carbon had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,499. This PCPI ranked 10th in the state, and was 98 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 85 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Carbon's PCPI of $7,657 ranked 6th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 5.0 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Carbon had a total personal income (TPI) of $242,210*. This TPI ranked 9th in the state and accounted for 3.7 percent of the state total. In 1976, Carbon's TPI of $132,141* ranked 9th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 6.2 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Carbon increased from $118,157* in 1976 to $190,134* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 4.9 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 19.9 percent; transportation and public utilities, 18.2 percent; and mining, 16.8 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 30.9 percent of earnings; transportation and public utilities, 12.9 percent; and state and local government, 11.1 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was mining, which declined at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.2 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
July 1988	118.5	118.8	119.1	120.5	112.7	108.9	139.3
Annual % Change	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.4	5.0	2.7	6.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUL 1988[1]	JUN 1988[1]	JUL 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	236,446	239,397	243,861	- 1.2	- 3.0
Unemployment	11,211	11,527	17,874	- 2.7	- 37.3
Employed Labor Force	225,235	227,870	225,987	- 1.2	- 0.3
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	172,900	172,400	173,411	0.3	- 0.3
b. Agriculture[3]	13,926	14,729	13,331	- 2.5	4.5
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	4.7% 5.2%*	4.8% 5.1%*	7.3% 8.0%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.5% 5.4%*	5.5% 5.3%*	6.1% 6.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.6%	1.8%	2.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 642.98	$ 652.05	$ 601.92	- 1.4	6.8
Average Weekly Hours	44.1	44.6	41.8	- 1.1	5.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.58	$ 14.62	$ 14.40	- 0.3	1.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	12,852	15,330	20,017	- 16.2	- 35.8
a. Initial	1,933	2,167	2,483	- 10.8	- 22.2
Weeks Compensated	8,619	11,675	18,913	- 26.2	- 54.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,310,039	$ 1,752,780	$ 2,986,411	- 25.3	- 56.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 151.20	$ 149.57	$ 157.52	1.1	- 4.0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	3,216	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	3,071	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	2,105	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 532.14	$ 534.63	$ 521.22	- 0.5	2.1
Average Weekly Hours	42.2	42.6	42.0	- 0.9	0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.61	$ 12.55	$ 12.41	0.5	1.6
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	118.5	118.0	113.8	0.4	4.1
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	107.8	107.4	103.5	0.4	4.2
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	118.8	117.6	113.7	1.0	4.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUL 1988	JUN 1988	JUL 1987	%CHANGE JUN-JUL	%CHANGE JUL-JUL	JUL 1988	JUN 1988	JUL 1987	JUL 1988	JUN 1988	JUL 1987
Statewide	236,446	239,397	243,861	- 1.2	- 3.0	11,211	11,527	17,874	4.7	4.8	7.3
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.2	5.1	8.0
Albany	15,909	15,983	15,473	- 0.5	2.8	368	424	627	2.3	2.7	4.1
Big Horn	4,546	4,780	4,604	- 4.9	- 1.3	298	295	457	6.6	6.2	9.9
Campbell	14,485	15,048	15,577	- 3.7	- 7.0	750	856	1,363	5.2	5.7	8.8
Carbon	8,334	8,321	8,663	0.2	- 3.8	438	464	653	5.3	5.6	7.5
Converse	5,171	5,331	5,550	- 3.0	- 6.8	328	334	436	6.3	6.3	7.9
Crook	3,324	3,486	3,233	- 4.6	2.8	128	166	185	3.9	4.8	5.7
Fremont	14,165	15,329	14,678	- 7.6	- 3.5	976	1,072	1,392	6.9	7.0	9.5
Goshen	5,972	6,405	6,021	- 6.8	- 0.8	297	294	394	5.0	4.6	6.5
Hot Springs	3,012	3,127	3,051	- 3.7	- 1.3	109	117	237	3.6	3.7	7.8
Johnson	3,715	3,880	3,660	- 4.3	1.5	144	138	219	3.9	3.6	6.0
Laramie	36,080	36,506	36,798	- 1.2	- 2.0	1,502	1,470	2,017	4.2	4.0	5.5
Lincoln	5,961	6,042	6,571	- 1.3	- 9.3	341	351	637	5.7	5.8	9.7
Natrona	30,127	30,309	32,112	- 0.6	- 6.2	1,537	1,563	2,966	5.1	5.2	9.2
Niobrara	2,263	2,020	2,097	12.0	7.9	71	73	94	3.1	3.6	4.5
Park	14,731	14,676	14,606	0.4	0.9	539	517	832	3.7	3.5	5.7
Platte	4,254	4,440	4,207	- 4.2	1.1	221	198	322	5.2	4.5	7.7
Sheridan	11,400	11,564	12,285	- 1.4	- 7.2	519	489	849	4.6	4.2	6.9
Sublette	2,584	2,680	2,895	- 3.6	- 10.7	154	172	260	6.0	6.4	9.0
Sweetwater	17,013	17,998	18,740	- 5.5	- 9.2	1,265	1,269	1,832	7.4	7.1	9.8
Teton	15,781	14,074	14,184	12.1	11.3	236	250	364	1.5	1.8	2.6
Uinta	9,494	9,501	10,537	- 0.1	- 9.9	578	617	1,084	6.1	6.5	10.3
Washakie	4,923	4,803	4,954	2.5	- 0.6	259	258	407	5.3	5.4	8.2
Weston	3,201	3,095	3,365	3.4	- 4.9	153	140	248	4.8	4.5	7.4
United States						—			5.5	5.5	6.1
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.4	5.3	6.0

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUL 1988[2]	JUN 1988[3]	JUL 1987	JUN 1988	JUL 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to JUL 1988	to JUL 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	181.0	183.9	183.2	- 1.6	- 1.2
Manufacturing	8.3	8.1	8.1	2.5	2.5
Durable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	172.7	175.8	175.1	- 1.8	1.4
Mining	17.8	17.8	17.5	0.0	1.7
Contract Construction	9.7	9.4	12.0	3.2	- 19.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.8	12.7	12.8	0.8	0.0
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.8	40.9	41.7	- 0.2	- 2.2
Wholesale Trade	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	0.0
Retail Trade	34.0	34.2	34.9	- 0.6	- 2.6
Food Stores	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.4	5.2	5.5	3.8	- 1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	13.0	13.4	13.4	- 3.0	- 3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.5	0.0	- 4.0
Services	36.1	35.9	35.4	0.6	2.0
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Medical & Other Health Services	7.9	7.8	7.5	1.3	5.3
Government	48.3	51.9	48.2	- 6.9	0.2
Federal Government	8.6	8.4	8.6	2.4	0.0
State & Local Government	39.7	43.5	39.6	- 8.7	0.3
State Government	12.9	13.3	12.3	- 3.0	4.9
Local Government	26.8	30.2	27.3	- 1.8	- 1.8

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUL 1988[2]	JUN 1988[3]	JUL 1987	JUN 1988	JUL 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to JUL 1988	to JUL 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.1	26.3	26.8	- 0.8	- 2.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.5	24.9	25.5	10.4	7.8
Mining	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.3	1.8	7.7	- 22.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.0	7.9	7.7	1.3	3.9
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	9.1
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	- 3.6
Government	4.3	4.8	4.7	- 10.4	- 8.5
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	3.7	4.2	4.0	11.9	- 7.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.9	30.3	30.0	- 1.3	- 0.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.8	29.2	28.9	- 1.4	- 0.3
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	2.2	5.3	- 9.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.2	7.0	7.0	2.9	2.9
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.3	6.3	3.2	3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.8	0.0
Government	9.4	10.2	9.5	- 7.8	- 1.1
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 3.6
State & Local Government	6.7	7.5	6.7	- 10.7	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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11/21/88

WYOMING

VOL. 25 NO. 10 OCT. 1988

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jul '88	Aug '88
Labor Force	237,341	235,952
Employment	226,112	225,038
Unemployment	11,229	10,914
Rate (Raw)	4.7	4.6
Rate (S.A.)	5.2	5.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.65	$14.71
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.5	43.4
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.4	5.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.67	$12.63
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.5	42.5
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	118.5	119.0
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.1	+4.0

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— ACCRA - Cost of Living Comparisons
— Wyoming Counties—A Ten Year Look

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 5.6 PERCENT

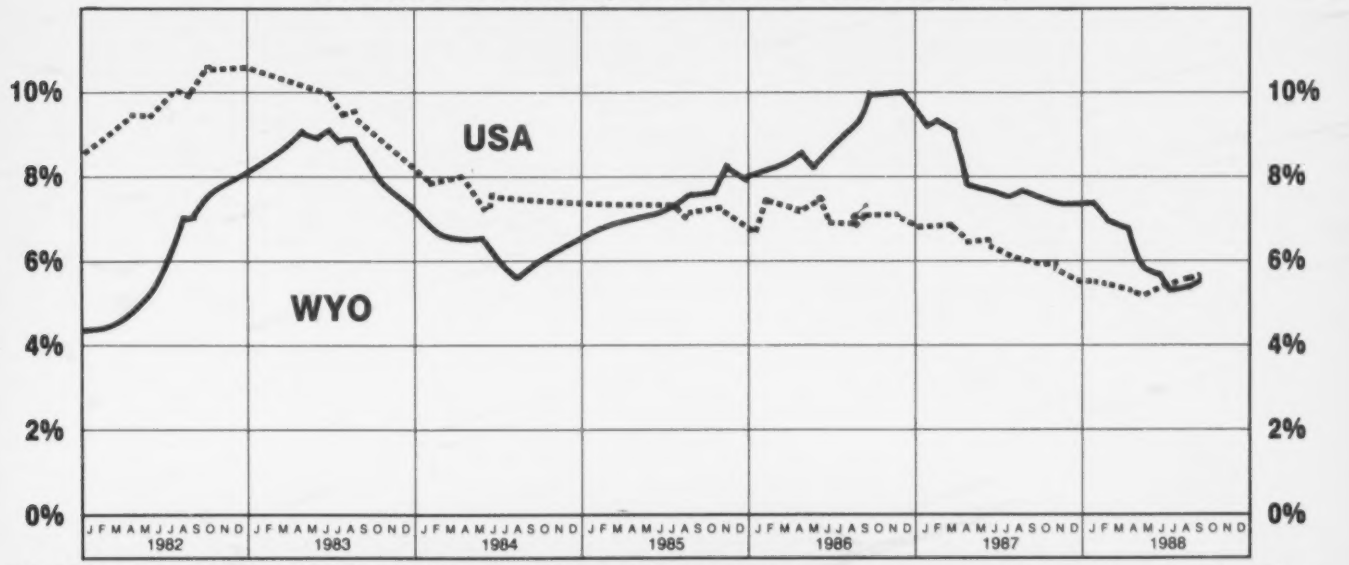
In August both the number of unemployed in the nation and the unemployment rate edged upward. The August rate was 5.6 percent and the number of unemployed was about 6.9 million, seasonally adjusted. Since March the rate has been in the 5.3 to 5.6 percent range. The August, 1987 rate stood at 6.0 percent.

Most of the over-the-month increase in joblessness, from 5.4 to 5.6 percent, occurred among adult men whose unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 4.9 percent. In contrast, the rate for adult women edged down to 4.8 percent. Unemployment for whites stood at 4.9 percent compared to 11.3 percent for blacks and 8.4 percent for Hispanics.

STATE'S JOBLESS RATE DOWN AGAIN IN AUGUST

The Wyoming economy indicated continuing signs of improved health in August with an unemployment rate of only 4.6 percent, seasonally unadjusted, down for the seventh month in a row. This was the lowest rate for August since 1981, when the

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

rate was 3.5 percent, and compares with 6.7 percent unemployment a year ago.

The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate was 5.5 percent, about the same as the U.S. rate of 5.6 percent.

In July, the latest data available for all states, Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment, at 4.7 percent, ranked 21st along with Maine and South Carolina among the states. This compared to a ranking of 11th in July, 1987. In July Louisiana ranked first at 10.2 percent and Vermont was last at 2.3 percent.

ANNUAL LABOR FORCE DECLINES CONTINUE IN MOST WYOMING COUNTIES

At 236,000, the August Wyoming labor force was down 2.6 percent statewide from a year ago, mainly due to a continuing sharp decline in the number of unemployed. At 10,900, the number unemployed dropped annually by almost 5,400, or 33 percent. Total employment, at 225,000, was almost unchanged from the 226,000 recorded a year ago. After five years of a declining worker count this leveling off is encouraging.

In August, 14 of the 23 counties in the state reflected the annual statewide labor force downturn. On the bright side, throughout the state annual employment gains were noted in manufacturing, mining, services, and government. Other major industries in the state were at or below year ago levels. Construction took the worst beating, down 21 percent, or 2,500 workers over-the-year.

TETON COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT RECORD LOW

The Jackson, Wyoming area registered a 1.4 percent unemployment rate in August, a record low. In addition, the Teton County annual labor force growth, over 1,500, again led the state. The Yellowstone Park fires did not result in increased unemployment rates in Teton, Park, or other counties in the state. Albany County, the Laramie area, continued to rank second in unemployment with a rate of 2.4 percent and ranked second in annual labor force growth.

The Casper and Cheyenne areas, Natrona and Laramie counties, in August had about the same number of jobseekers, over 1,400. Because of a larger labor force the Cheyenne area rate of 4.0 percent compared to 4.8 percent in the Casper area.

CONVERSE, WYOMING – 1976-1986

Converse County's 1986 population of 36,700 ranked 12th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Converse had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $11,911. This PCPI ranked 13th in the state, and was 93 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 81 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Converse's PCPI of $7,383 ranked 7th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 4.9 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Converse had a total personal income (TPI) of $166,147*. This TPI ranked 13th in the state and accounted for 2.6 percent of the state total. In 1976, Converse's TPI of $65,237* ranked 12th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 9.8 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Converse increased from $57,842* in 1976 to $125,415* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 8.0 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were mining, which accounted for 31.5 percent of earnings; state and local government, 15.8 percent; and transportation and public utilities, approximately 10 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 28.0 percent of earnings; construction, 16.6 percent; and transportation and public utilities, 15.5 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (10.4 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 12.7 percent.

CROOK, WYOMING – 1976-1986

Crook County's 1986 population of 6,000 ranked 22nd in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Crook had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,273. This PCPI ranked 11th in the state, and was 96 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 84 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Crook's PCPI of $5,843 ranked 17th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 7.7 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Crook had a total personal income (TPI) of $73,603*. This TPI ranked 21st in the state and accounted for 1.1 percent of the state total. In 1976, Crook's TPI of $28,527* ranked 22nd in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 9.9 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Crook increased from $20,028* in 1976 to $41,801* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 7.6 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 19.8 percent of earnings; mining, 18.6 percent; and construction, 13.1 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 15.5 percent of earnings; state and local government, 14.3 percent; construction, 14.0 percent; and transportation and public utilities, 12.1 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (8.1 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 4.6 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.2 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF U.S. LABOR FORCE CONTINUES TO RISE

The educational attainment of the U.S. labor force increased significantly over the past decade, according to data released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Twenty-six percent of adult workers (25 to 64 years of age) are now college graduates, up from 21 percent 10 years ago. Another 20 percent have completed one to three years of college, up from 16 percent in 1978. There are other highlights from these data collected in March 1988 through the Current Population Survey.

—As the proportion of workers with formal education beyond high school has increased, the proportion without a high school diploma has declined sharply—from 24 percent 10 years ago to 15 percent today. Despite this large and important swing, however, the proportion ending their formal education with a high school diploma has remained stable, at about 40 percent.

—While wide differences remain in the proportion of college graduates among whites, blacks, and Hispanics in the labor force, there have been significant increases in education among all three groups. Twenty-six percent of whites have now attended college for four years or more (verses 21 percent in 1978), compared with 15 percent of blacks (up from 10 percent) and 13 percent of Hispanics (up from 9 percent). Far fewer labor force members in each race/ethnic group have not completed 12 years of education. That proportion has dropped 17 percentage points (to 23 percent) for blacks, 12 percentage points (to 40 percent) for Hispanics, and eight percentage points (to 14 percent) for whites.

—College graduates continue to have the highest rate of labor force participation. Overall, 88 percent of all college graduates ages 25 to 64 were in the labor force in March 1988. The participation rate for persons with one to three years of college was 83 percent, compared with 77 percent for persons who ended their education with a high school degree and 61 percent for persons who had not completed four years of high school.

—Whereas labor force participation rates for men in all educational groups declined over the past 10 years, the largest reductions occurred among those who had not attended college at all. Participation rates for women were higher across the entire educational spectrum, with particularly strong gains among those with the highest attainment—from 62 to 75 percent for those who had completed one to three years of college and from 71 to 81 percent for college graduates.

—March 1988, as in other years, the groups with the highest education experienced the lowest incidence of unemployment. The jobless rate for college graduates (ages 25 to 64) was 1.7 percent, compared with 3.7 percent for persons with 1-3 years of college, 5.4 percent for high school graduates, and 9.4 percent for high school dropouts. At a low 3.3 percent, the unemployment rate for black college graduates was still more than twice that of white graduates (1.5 percent).

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – SECOND QUARTER 1988

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	91.8	97.1	83.3	70.7	88.4	108.5	100.3
Sheridan	93.8	107.3	78.2	87.5	102.7	100.5	94.6
Neighboring Cities:							
Missoula, MT	97.4	102.1	73.4	95.1	104.2	112.3	106.8
Denver, CO	103.9	91.0	119.7	90.4	108.1	117.3	99.5
Omaha, NE	92.5	92.2	92.0	83.5	104.7	91.8	91.1
Rapid City, SD	101.1	102.3	103.1	112.2	93.4	109.6	96.2
Salt Lake City, UT	98.3	94.6	88.4	94.0	105.4	106.1	104.4
Highest U.S. City	164.8	129.6	332.2	189.3	134.7	201.0	130.1
	Boston MA	Fairbanks AK	Boston MA	New York NY	San Diego CA	Juneau AK	Fairbanks AK
Lowest U.S. City	82.8	87.8	68.6	57.2	80.3	69.6	81.3
	Kennett MD	Salem OR	Hobbs NM	Eugene OR	Waynesboro PA	Cookeville TN	Mercer County PA

*Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTERTAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1988	119.0	119.4	119.5	120.7	112.6	109.6	139.9
Annual % Change	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.9	2.9	6.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	AUG 1988[1]	JUL 1988[1]	AUG 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	235,952	237,341	242,331	- 0.6	- 2.6
Unemployment	10,914	11,229	16,270	- 2.8	- 32.9
Employed Labor Force	225,038	226,112	226,061	- 0.5	- 0.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	174,100	172,900	174,657	0.7	- 0.3
b. Agriculture[3]	14,365	13,926	13,084	3.2	9.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	4.6% 5.5%*	4.7% 5.2%*	6.7% 8.0%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.4% 5.6%*	5.5% 5.4%*	5.8% 6.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 638.41	$ 637.28	$ 598.66	0.2	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	43.4	43.5	42.1	- 0.2	3.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.71	$ 14.65	$ 14.22	0.4	3.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	13,389	12,852	17,348	4.2	- 22.8
a. Initial	1,607	1,933	1,842	- 16.9	- 12.8
Weeks Compensated	9,085	8,619	13,686	5.4	- 33.6
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,401,735	$ 1,310,039	$ 2,127,937	7.0	- 34.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 153.75	$ 151.20	$ 153.17	1.7	0.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	2,821	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	3,290	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	2,442	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 536.78	$ 538.48	$ 529.48	- 0.3	1.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.5	42.7	0.0	- 0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.63	$ 12.67	$ 12.40	- 0.3	1.9
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	119.0	118.5	114.4	0.4	4.0
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	108.0	107.8	103.8	0.2	4.0
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	119.4	118.8	113.8	0.5	4.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUG 1988	JUL 1988	AUG 1987	%CHANGE JUL-AUG	%CHANGE AUG-AUG	AUG 1988	JUL 1988	AUG 1987	AUG 1988	JUL 1988	AUG 1987
Statewide	235,952	237,341	242,331	- 0.6	- 2.6	10,914	11,229	16,270	4.6	4.7	6.7
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.5	5.2	8.0
Albany	16,214	16,005	15,695	1.3	3.3	389	368	509	2.4	2.3	3.2
Big Horn	4,696	4,566	4,685	2.8	0.2	279	298	396	5.9	6.5	8.5
Campbell	14,593	14,576	15,440	0.1	- 5.5	748	752	1,133	5.1	5.2	7.3
Carbon	8,264	8,385	8,538	- 1.4	- 3.2	421	439	603	5.1	5.2	7.1
Converse	5,104	5,199	5,501	- 1.8	- 7.2	318	328	444	6.2	6.3	8.1
Crook	3,238	3,341	3,131	- 3.1	3.4	98	128	163	3.0	3.8	5.2
Fremont	14,372	14,247	14,818	0.9	- 3.0	913	977	1,318	6.4	6.9	8.9
Goshen	6,028	6,002	6,048	0.4	- 0.3	285	297	403	4.7	4.9	6.7
Hot Springs	3,130	3,033	3,163	3.2	- 1.0	118	109	246	3.8	3.6	7.8
Johnson	3,619	3,734	3,542	- 3.1	2.2	137	144	218	3.8	3.9	6.2
Laramie	35,601	36,006	36,733	- 1.1	- 3.1	1,409	1,509	1,896	4.0	4.2	5.2
Lincoln	6,001	5,995	6,508	0.1	- 7.8	332	342	597	5.5	5.7	9.2
Natrona	29,938	30,092	31,759	- 0.5	- 5.7	1,429	1,536	2,706	4.8	5.1	8.5
Niobrara	2,261	2,276	2,138	- 0.7	5.8	59	71	105	2.6	3.1	4.9
Park	14,489	14,818	14,339	- 2.2	1.0	528	540	753	3.6	3.6	5.3
Platte	4,264	4,275	4,165	- 0.3	2.4	236	221	301	5.5	5.2	7.2
Sheridan	11,587	11,467	12,232	1.0	- 5.3	588	520	728	5.1	4.5	6.0
Sublette	2,576	2,598	2,868	- 0.8	- 10.2	139	154	239	5.4	5.9	8.3
Sweetwater	16,724	17,115	18,340	- 2.3	- 8.8	1,241	1,266	1,695	7.4	7.4	9.2
Teton	15,673	15,883	14,128	- 1.3	10.9	213	236	274	1.4	1.5	1.9
Uinta	9,541	9,552	10,432	- 0.1	- 8.5	627	579	992	6.6	6.1	9.5
Washakie	4,866	4,952	4,855	- 1.7	0.2	243	259	362	5.0	5.2	7.5
Weston	3,172	3,220	3,275	- 1.5	- 3.1	163	154	190	5.1	4.8	5.8
United States									5.4	5.5	5.8
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.6	5.4	6.0

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	AUG 1988[2]	JUL 1988[3]	AUG 1987	JUL 1988	AUG 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to AUG 1988	to AUG 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	180.6	181.6	183.7	- 0.6	- 1.7
Manufacturing	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	1.2
Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	172.4	173.4	175.6	- 0.6	- 1.8
Mining	18.0	17.9	17.9	0.6	0.6
Contract Construction	9.6	9.7	12.1	- 1.0	- 20.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.9	0.0	- 1.6
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.7	4.8	4.9	- 2.1	- 4.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.9	41.2	41.7	- 0.7	- 1.9
Wholesale Trade	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	34.1	34.4	34.9	- 0.9	- 2.3
Food Stores	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.2	5.3	5.4	- 1.9	- 3.7
Eating & Drinking Places	13.3	13.5	13.4	- 1.5	- 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	- 2.7
Services	35.7	36.1	35.6	- 1.1	0.3
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Medical & Other Health Services	7.8	7.9	7.6	- 1.3	2.6
Government	48.3	48.6	48.0	- 0.6	0.6
Federal Government	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	39.7	40.0	39.4	- 0.8	0.8
State Government	12.8	12.9	12.5	- 0.8	2.4
Local Government	26.9	27.1	26.9	- 0.7	0.0

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	AUG 1988[2]	JUL 1988[3]	AUG 1987	JUL 1988	AUG 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to AUG 1988	to AUG 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.1	26.1	26.7	0.0	- 2.3
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.4	0.4	- 25.0	- 25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.7	24.7	25.4	0.0	- 2.8
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.0	- 17.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.0	7.9	7.8	1.3	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.4	4.4
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Services	5.3	5.4	5.5	- 1.9	- 3.6
Government	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 4.4
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 2.6
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	29.7	30.1	0.3	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.7	28.6	29.0	0.4	- 1.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	2.3	5.3	- 13.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Government	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 3.6
State & Local Government	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	1.5

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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